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*INTRODUCTION TO CAESAR*

*M.L. Brittain*



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# INTRODUCTION TO CAESAR

BY

M. L. BRITTAIN, A.B.

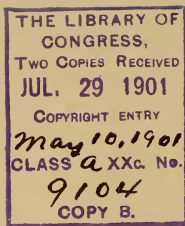
SUPERINTENDENT OF FULTON COUNTY SCHOOLS

LATE HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGES  
BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL, ATLANTA, GA.



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INTROD. TO CAESAR.  
W. P. I



DEDICATED

To "The Ten"

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\* \* \* \*

In whose monthly meetings the remaining member has  
found so much of pleasant companionship



## PREFACE

NEARLY everywhere in the South and in most schools of the North, Caesar is the first Latin author studied, and generally at the beginning of the second year in Latin. Efforts have been made to substitute second Latin books, *Viri Romae*, *Nepos*, and other less difficult texts, but in the majority of instances without much success.

Parents, teachers, and colleges seem to unite in the demand that Caesar should be the first author read, and that we must find the shortest road to this end; that we must train our boys and girls from the earliest possible moment to read, not second rate authors because of fewer difficulties presented, but Caesar, Cicero, and the other great masters of Roman literature.

The idea has always been prevalent that Caesar is easy Latin, and this is true with regard to the greater part, written as it is in the clear, concise style of the famous warrior. There are passages, however, as difficult as any found in authors usually read at a later period, and, unfortunately for teacher and pupil, many of these occur near the beginning of the first book. The thirteenth and fourteenth

paragraphs, for instance, are examples of difficult Latin, and joined to the ordinary difficulties of construction, the pupil has to contend with indirect discourse, the greatest enemy of the young Latin scholar. These difficulties have led many to commence with the second book, but, while somewhat less difficult, the same objection is still true; there is one sentence in this book where the subject is separated from the predicate by ninety-four words. And then, too, there is the natural objection felt by teacher, pupil, and parent against beginning Caesar anywhere than at the first part of the first book, the natural point to begin reading any author. These facts show the absolute necessity of direct preparation, and why the "class in Caesar is the occasion for daily prayer," as a bright teacher remarked.

The Writer has felt keenly the hardships of the situation, — the injustice to both pupil and teacher, — and this little book, prepared during the interval of exacting duties, is the result.

The plan of the work is to present the story of the Helvetian war, as told in the first thirty chapters of Caesar, in a simplified form. Whenever possible, the exact words of Caesar are used, but the lessons are graded, and difficult constructions are deferred until they have been explained gradually and systematically. Beginning with the simplest forms of nouns and verbs, six lessons are

occupied with the various ways in which Caesar uses the six cases of nouns; then follows the development of the pronoun, adjective, verb, and subordinate clauses, introducing indirect discourse at Lesson XX.

The only previous training required is acquaintance with forms of nouns, pronouns, adjectives, and verbs, — three or four months' work. With such preliminary instruction, at the close of his first year the pupil will find himself able to understand the constructions of Caesar and with the first book more than half completed, — a result commonly requiring about a year and a half. By the time the thirtieth chapter is reached the pupil is made familiar with all the parts of speech, all the leading constructions of Caesar, and, besides, is conscious of having made considerable headway in the Commentaries.

Two courses are then open before him. First, that of continuing from Chapter XXX; or second, that of taking up the text from the beginning with the feeling, in either case, of being prepared for intelligent reading. By this method it is hoped that the abrupt transition from the elementary Latin books will be avoided, and the pupil will not find himself face to face, at the very outset, with the numerous difficulties of the author, and yet will still be studying the very constructions and the very words of Caesar.

After completing this little *gradus ad Caesarem*, he will be prepared to read with appreciation, and, it is hoped, with some degree of pleasure, the Commentaries of the great Roman. The grammar work is based on the texts (latest editions) of Harkness (H.) (complete Latin Grammar, references to the author's Standard Grammar being given in parentheses), Lane-Morgan (L.M.), Allen and Greenough (A.), Bennett (B.), and Gildersleeve (G.), though no one has been slavishly followed, and in some instances it is believed that improvement has been made in clearness of statement and outline. Long vowels are marked, and even the so-called hidden quantities are indicated, where the results of modern scholarship agree.

M. L. BRITTAIN.

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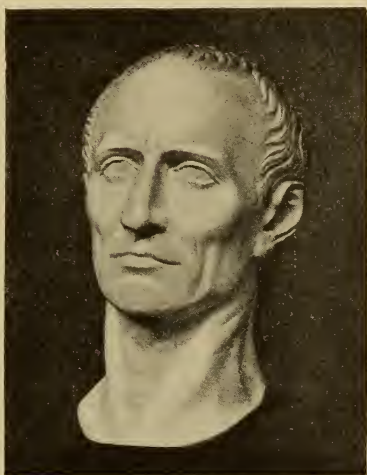
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## CAESAR

AMONG the great names Rome has presented for the admiration of the world, that of Julius Caesar is easily first. Not to know something of his life and work argues an inexcusable ignorance. He was great, not merely as a general, but also as an orator and statesman. Added to this, the mere fact that his Gallic Commentaries have been models for study for hundreds of years establishes conclusively the verdict of mankind with regard to his ability as a writer.



CAESAR

He was born on the 12th of July, 100 B.C., six years after Pompey and Cicero. His family was aristocratic. On his father's side he claimed descent from Iulus, the son of Trojan Aeneas, and

it was in this way that the family of Caesar accounted for the name of Julius.

He is described as handsome, intellectual, and somewhat inclined to foppishness. At the age of seventeen he married Cornelia, and thus allied himself to the party of the people, then headed by Marius. Soon after this, Sulla, the leader of the opposing faction, having made himself master of Rome, ordered Caesar to divorce Cornelia. Caesar refusing, Sulla exiled him, and it was only after the greatest exertions on the part of his friends that he was allowed to return to Rome, Sulla saying, "the youth for whom you plead will one day overthrow the aristocracy, for in this young Caesar are many Mariuses."

In one of his first campaigns Caesar received a civic crown for saving the life of a fellow-soldier. When only twenty-three he conducted the prosecution against Dolabella, and thus gained a wide reputation as an orator. This turned his attention to public speaking, and he set out for Rhodes to study oratory under Apollonius Molon. While on the way he was captured by pirates who demanded a large sum as ransom. He laughingly told them that they underrated their prisoner, and promised them twice as much as they demanded. "But," he added, "when I am set at liberty, I shall return and crucify every one of you." And he kept his promise.

After filling many minor offices, at the age of forty-one he became consul and formed an alliance with Crassus and Pompey, known as the "First Triumvirate." The next year he was given the government of Gaul, and it is the subjugation of this country that he describes in his commentaries. For eight years he was occupied with this work, until, through the jealousy of Pompey, he was ordered to disband his army. Caesar refused, and, crossing the Rubicon, set out to make himself master of Rome. On August 9, B.C. 48, he met Pompey at Pharsalia and defeated him. Shortly afterwards Pompey was murdered in Egypt, and Caesar, being without a rival, was made Dictator and afterwards Imperator for life. Later on he was offered the crown, but refused. There were many Romans, however, who looked with dislike on his increasing power, and a conspiracy was formed, headed by Brutus and Cassius, the former of whom had received many favors at the hands of Caesar. They attacked him in the Senate house on the Ides of March, B.C. 44. He defended himself bravely, but seeing Brutus among the assassins, he uttered the reproachful words, "Et tu, Brute," and, pierced with wounds, fell at the base of Pompey's statue.



POMPEY

Summing up his life, we may say that, as a gen-

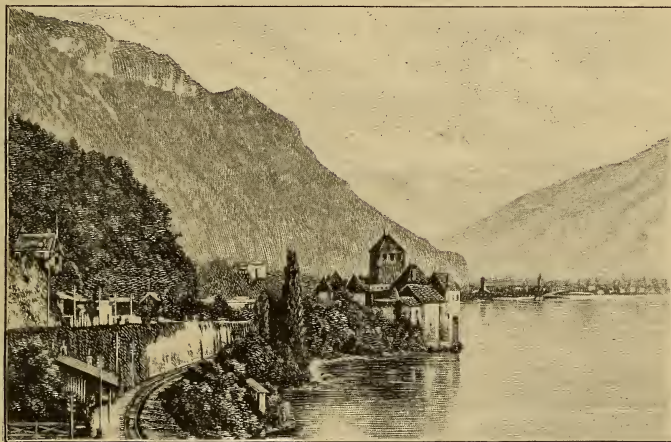
eral, he has had no rival save Napoleon; as a statesman, he was among the first; as a writer, nothing in the Latin language surpasses his Gallic Commentaries for purity and simplicity.



THE DEATH OF CAESAR

## THE HELVETIAN WAR

THE Helvetii were people of Celtic origin, inhabiting almost all that region now known as Switzerland. We first hear of them near the close of the second century B.C., when one of their tribes,



LAKE GENEVA

the Tigurini, allying themselves with others, defeated the Roman consul, Lucius Cassius. Caesar refers to this event in the twelfth paragraph of Book I.

In the year 58 B.C., incited by ambitious leaders, and believing that their military prowess entitled them to greater possessions, they determined to leave their homes and take possession of more fer-

tile land to the southwest, lying near the Roman Province in Gaul.

It is with the account of his campaigns against this uprising that Caesar begins his Gallic Commentaries. He devotes a little more than half of the first book, thirty chapters in all, to this war, and in them is presented a splendid illustration of his qualities both as a writer and a commander. After two battles the Helvetii, being completely subdued, were forced to return to their former territories. Of the three hundred and sixty-eight thousand who left their homes, less than one-third survived to tell the tale of their encounter with the victorious eagles of Rome.



## PARSING IN LATIN

---

There are many advantages to both teacher and pupil in having a certain definite form to be used in parsing. This is particularly true in studying a language like the Latin, remarkable for its precision and accuracy.

By this means the pupil will know exactly what is expected of him, and this is no small advantage when one considers the multiplicity of details required, for instance, in parsing a verb in the Subjunctive mood.

The following forms for parsing are prepared with reference to two ideas: (1) To present leading principles concisely. (2) To arrange the work logically.

In parsing, the student should be taught that, as a rule, there are three questions to be answered; namely, what is it? where found? why? And they include everything commonly required by colleges in their entrance examinations. The three numbers at the beginning of the work are understood as referring to those questions.

The remainder of the parsing is drill upon the forms. In parsing verbs, a synopsis of the tenses formed upon the same stem is required. For instance, on the Present Stem, the Present, Imperfect, and Future tenses are formed; these constitute the Present System.

On the Perfect Stem, the Perfect, Pluperfect, and Future Perfect tenses, these forming the Perfect System.

On the Supine Stem, the Future Active and Perfect Passive Participles and the Supine, forming the Supine System.

Should the word parsed be an Infinitive, Participle, Gerund, or Supine, the synopsis is to be given in the 1st person, singular; otherwise in the person and number of the word parsed.

In practice the work may be shortened by the use of abbreviations, and where time is lacking, by omitting the inflections.

#### FORM FOR NOUNS

**Annōs** septem rēgnāvit, *He reigned seven years.*

1. Common noun, 2d declension.
2. Plural, accusative, masculine.
3. Accusative of time.

RULE. — *Duration of time and extent of space are expressed by the accusative.*

Stem : annō

|      |              |                |
|------|--------------|----------------|
| Nom. | <b>annus</b> | <b>annī</b>    |
| Gen. | <b>annī</b>  | <b>annōrum</b> |
| Dat. | <b>annō</b>  | <b>annīs</b>   |
| Acc. | <b>annum</b> | <b>annōs</b>   |
| Voc. | <b>anne</b>  | <b>annī</b>    |
| Abl. | <b>annō</b>  | <b>annīs</b>   |

#### FORM FOR PRONOUNS

**Hominēs quōs** dīxī, *The men whom I mentioned.*

1. Relative pronoun, three terminations.
2. Plural, accusative, masculine.
3. Agrees with its antecedent, **hominēs**, and is the direct object of **dīxī**.



RULES. — (1) *A relative pronoun agrees with its antecedent in gender, number, and person.* (2) *The direct object of an action is put in the accusative.*

|      |       |       |       |        |        |        |
|------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|
| Nom. | quī   | quae  | quod  | quī    | quae   | quae   |
| Gen. | cūius | cūius | cūius | quōrum | quārum | quōrum |
| Dat. | cuī   | cuī   | cuī   | quibus | quibus | quibus |
| Acc. | quem  | quam  | quod  | quōs   | quās   | quae   |
| Abl. | quō   | quā   | quō   | quibus | quibus | quibus |

## FORM FOR ADJECTIVES

Ūsus magister est **bonus**, *Experience is a good teacher.*

1. Descriptive adjective, 3 terminations, 1st and 2d declensions.

2. Positive, nominative, masculine, singular.

3. Modifies **magister**.

RULE. — *Adjectives agree with the nouns they modify in gender, number, and case.*

Compared : **bonus, melior, optimus.**

|      |                 |                       |
|------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| Nom. | bonus, -a, -um  | bonī, -ae, -a         |
| Gen. | bonī, -ae, -ī   | bonōrum, -ārum, -ōrum |
| Dat. | bonō, -ae, -ō   | bonīs, -īs, -īs       |
| Acc. | bonum, -am, -um | bonōs, -ās, -a        |
| Voc. | bone, -a, -um   | bonī, -ae, -a         |
| Abl. | bonō, -ā, -ō    | bonīs, -īs, -īs       |

## FORM FOR VERBS

Cum Caesar Tulliam **amāvisset**, *Since Caesar loved Tullia.*

1. Regular transitive verb, **amō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus**

2. Active, subjunctive, pluperfect, 3d person, singular, 1st conjugation.

3. Predicate of **Caesar**.

RULE. — *A finite verb agrees with its subject in number and person. The subjunctive is used in cum causal clause.*

Stems: amā-, amāv-, amat-

PERFECT SYSTEM

|                | INDIC.   | SUBJ.     | INF.     |
|----------------|----------|-----------|----------|
| Perfect        | amāvit   | amāverit  | amāvisse |
| Pluperfect     | amāverat | amāvisset |          |
| Future Perfect | amāverit |           |          |

FORM FOR INFINITIVES, PARTICIPLES, ETC.

Scīpiō audītus, *Scipio having been heard.*

1. Regular transitive verb, audiō, -ire, -ivī, -ītus.
2. Passive participle, perfect, singular, nominative, masculine, 4th conjugation.
3. Agrees with Scīpiō.

RULE. — *Participles agree with the words they modify in gender, number, and case.*

Stems: audī-, audīv-, audīt-

SUPINE SYSTEM

|                | INDIC.      | SUBJ.       | INF.         | PART.   |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|---------|
| Perfect        | audītus sum | audītus sim | audītus esse | audītus |
| Pluperfect     | “ eram      | “ essem     |              |         |
| Future Perfect | “ erō       |             |              |         |
| Future         |             |             | audītum iri  |         |

FORM FOR ADVERBS

Bellum saepe gerēbat, *He often waged war.*

1. Adverb of time.
2. Positive.
3. Qualifies gerēbat.

RULE. — *Adverbs qualify verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs.*

Compared : *saepe, saepius, saepissimē.*

#### FORM FOR PREPOSITIONS

*Gallia est dīvisa in partēs, Gaul is divided into parts.*

**In** is a preposition, governing the accusative and showing the relation between *est dīvisa* and **partēs**.

RULE. — *Prepositions show the relation of objects to each other.*

#### FORM FOR CONJUNCTIONS

*Mātrona et Sēquana, The Matrona and Sequana.*

**Et** is a coördinate conjunction and connects **Mātrona** and **Sēquana**.

RULE. — *Conjunctions connect words, sentences, and parts of sentences.*

#### FORM FOR INTERJECTIONS

**Ēheu** is an interjection and expresses sorrow.

RULE. — *Interjections are used to express surprise, sorrow, etc.*

## ABBREVIATIONS

|                   |   |                   |                     |   |                     |
|-------------------|---|-------------------|---------------------|---|---------------------|
| <i>abl.</i>       | = | ablative.         | <i>indir. disc.</i> | = | indirect discourse. |
| <i>abs.</i>       | = | absolute.         | <i>inf.</i>         | = | infinitive.         |
| <i>acc.</i>       | = | accusative.       | <i>irr.</i>         | = | irregular.          |
| <i>act.</i>       | = | active.           | <i>lit.</i>         | = | literally.          |
| <i>adj.</i>       | = | adjective.        | <i>m., masc.</i>    | = | masculine.          |
| <i>adv.</i>       | = | adverb.           | <i>n., neut.</i>    | = | neuter.             |
| <i>cf.</i>        | = | compare.          | <i>nom.</i>         | = | nominative.         |
| <i>com.</i>       | = | common.           | <i>pg.</i>          | = | page.               |
| <i>comp</i>       | = | comparative.      | <i>part.</i>        | = | participle.         |
| <i>conj.</i>      | = | conjunction.      | <i>pass.</i>        | = | passive.            |
| <i>dat.</i>       | = | dative.           | <i>pers.</i>        | = | person.             |
| <i>decl.</i>      | = | declension.       | <i>perf.</i>        | = | perfect.            |
| <i>def.</i>       | = | defective.        | <i>plu.</i>         | = | plural.             |
| <i>dem.</i>       | = | demonstrative.    | <i>plup.</i>        | = | pluperfect.         |
| <i>dep.</i>       | = | deponent.         | <i>prep.</i>        | = | preposition.        |
| <i>dir. disc.</i> | = | direct discourse. | <i>pres.</i>        | = | present.            |
| <i>e.g.</i>       | = | for example.      | <i>pron.</i>        | = | pronoun.            |
| <i>f., fem.</i>   | = | feminine.         | <i>rel.</i>         | = | relative.           |
| <i>fut.</i>       | = | future.           | <i>sc.</i>          | = | understand.         |
| <i>gen.</i>       | = | genitive.         | <i>sing.</i>        | = | singular.           |
| <i>i.e.</i>       | = | that is.          | <i>subj.</i>        | = | subjunctive.        |
| <i>imp.</i>       | = | imperative.       | <i>sup.</i>         | = | superlative.        |
| <i>imperf.</i>    | = | imperfect.        | <i>voc.</i>         | = | vocative.           |
| <i>indic.</i>     | = | indicative.       | <i>vocab.</i>       | = | vocabulary.         |

H = Harkness' Complete Latin Grammar, references to Harkness' Standard Grammar being inclosed in parenthesis. LM = Lane and Morgan. M = Mooney. A = Allen and Greenough. G = Gildersleeve. B = Bennett.

# THE HELVETIAN WAR

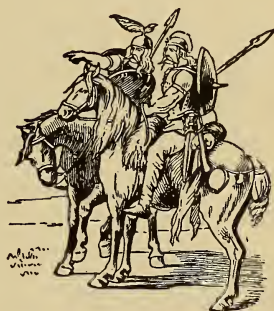
## THE FIRST THIRTY CHAPTERS OF CAESAR SIMPLIFIED AND GRADED



### CHAPTER I

#### *The Inhabitants of Gaul*

1. Belgae et Aquitānī et Celtae Galliam incolunt. Populī Rōmānī linguā Celtae Gallī appellantur. Hōrum omnium Belgae fortissimī mīlitēs  
5 sunt et saepe cum Germanīs pūgnant. Helvētiī quoque fortēs mīlitēs sunt, quod proximī sunt Germanīs, quibuscum continenter bellum gerunt.  
10 Belgae marī flūminibusque Mātronā et Sēquanā continentur. Aquitānī ā Garumnā flūmine ad Pyrēnaeōs montēs et eam  
15 partem oceanī quae est ad Hispāniam pertinent.



GALLI

Gallī finibus Belgārum, Rhēnō, Rhodanō, Garumnā flūminibus, ōceanō continentur.

2. 1. **Belgae . . . Celtae**: the Belgae, Celtae, and Aquitānī, inhabiting respectively northern, central, and southern Gaul. Notice the conjunctions expressed between the three words. Notice that the regular use of Caesar is to express them thus (polysyndeton) or to omit entirely (asyndeton). **Mātronā et Sēquanā** (see below) form no exception. The conjunction is used there because it takes both rivers to form the southern boundary.

**Galliam**: *Gaul*, practically modern France.

2. **linguā**: abl., *in the language*.

6. **Helvētīi**: the inhabitants of modern Switzerland.

8. **Germānis**: *to the Germans*, dative after the adjective **proximī**.

9. **quibuscum**: *with whom*; **cum** is a preposition used as enclitic joined to **quibus**.

11. **mari**: *by the sea*, ablative of means.

### THE NOMINATIVE CASE

H. 387, 395 (368, 363). LM. 469, 475. M. 174. A. 173, 176, 184. G. 203, 205, 321. B. 387, 393.

3. Caesar uses the Nominative case in three ways: —

1. As subject of a verb: **Helvētīi** bellum gerunt, *the Helvetii wage war*.

2. As predicate nominative: **Helvētīi** sunt **militēs**, *the Helvetii are soldiers*.

3. In apposition with one of the two foregoing: Caesar **cōsul** vēnit, *Caesar, the consul, came*.

Note that appositives are plural when agreeing with two or more nouns, and that nouns may be in apposition in any case.

Find nine nouns used in Chapter I used as the subjects of verbs; find three used as predicate nominatives; three used as appositives.

#### ENDINGS OF THE NOMINATIVE—GENDER

4. The terminations of the nominative with few exceptions show the gender of the nouns in accordance with the following table:—

|           | MASCULINE         | FEMININE                              | NEUTER                                |
|-----------|-------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1st Decl. | —                 | a                                     | —                                     |
| 2d Decl.  | er, ir, us        | —                                     | um                                    |
| 3d Decl.  | ō, or, os, er, es | as, ēs, is, ys, x,<br>s (after cons.) | a, e, i, y, c, l, n, t,<br>ar, ur, us |
| 4th Decl. | us                | —                                     | ū                                     |
| 5th Decl. | —                 | ēs                                    | —                                     |

It must be noted, however, that there are some general rules independent of ending or declension.

They are as follows:—

1. Names of males, rivers, winds, and months are masculine.

2. Names of females, countries, towns, islands, and trees are feminine.

3. Indeclinable nouns, infinitives, and clauses used as nouns are neuter.



## CHAPTER II

*Orgetorix, desirous of Royal Power, incites the Helvetii to acquire More Territory*

5. Apud Helvētiōs longē nōbilissimus fuit Orgetorīx. Is, rēgnī cupiditāte inductus, coniūrātiōnem



nōbilitātis fēcit, et cum fīnitimīs cīvitatibus pācem  
 et amīcitiam cōfīrmāvit. Helvētiī undique loci  
 5 nātūra continentur; ūnā ex parte flūmine Rhēnō,  
 quī agrum Helvētium ā Germānīs dīvidit, alterā  
 ex parte monte Iūrā, tertiā, flūmine Rhodanō,  
 quī prōvinciam nostram ab Helvētiīs dīvidit.



EARLY GERMAN

Quā dē causā hominēs summae virtūtis māgnō  
 10 dolore adficiēbantur. Fīnēs, quī in longitudinem  
 mīlia passuum ducenta et quadrāgintā patēbant,  
 angustī erant prō multitūdine hominum.

6. 1. nōbilissimus: *most noble*, adjective in the superlative degree from nōbilis.



2. *rēgnī*: *for the kingdom*, objective genitive with *cupiditāte*.

*inductus*: *induced*, perfect passive participle from *inducō*, agreeing with *is* in gender, number, and case.

3. *nōbilitātis*: *of the nobility*, subjective genitive with *coniūrātiōnem*.

4. *locī*: *of the place*, subjective genitive with *nātūrā*.

5. *ūnā ex parte*: *on one side*; *alterā ex parte*, notice the order.

9. *virtūtis*: *of valor*, genitive of characteristic.

11. *passuum*: *of paces*, partitive genitive.

### THE GENITIVE

H. 437-458 (393-410). LM. 549-595. M. 215-231. A. 213-223.  
G. 360-383. B. 194-212.

#### ENDINGS

|                   | SINGULAR | PLURAL  |
|-------------------|----------|---------|
| 7. 1st Declension | ae       | ārum    |
| 2d Declension     | ī        | ōrum    |
| 3d Declension     | is       | um, ium |
| 4th Declension    | ūs       | uum     |
| 5th Declension    | eī       | ērum    |

8. The Genitive is used chiefly to limit nouns, but it is also used with adjectives and verbs. It is represented in English chiefly: (1) by the possessive case: *domus Caesaris*, *Caesar's house*; (2) by the objective with *of*: *domus Caesaris*, *the house of Caesar*.

9. The leading uses of the genitive found in Caesar are as follows:—

#### I

With nouns:—

1. Subjective: *amor deōrum*, *the love of the gods* (for us).

2. Objective: **amor deōrum**, *the love of the gods* (our love for them).

3. Characteristic: **vir māgnae auctōritātis**, *a man of great authority*.

4. Appositional: **tellus Ītalīae**, *the land of Italy*.

5. Partitive: **mīlitum pars**, *a part of the soldiers*.

## II

10. With adjectives it is chiefly

Objective: **avidus glōriae**, *desirous of glory*.

## III

11. With verbs:—

1. Of Memory: **reminīscor virtūtis**, *I remember the valor*.

2. Of Judicial Action: **eum accūsāre avāritiae**, *to accuse him of avarice*.

3. Of Price or Value: **māgnī aestimāre**, *to estimate highly*.

4. Of Feeling: **eōrum nōs miseret**, *we pity them*.

5. Special verbs: **egeō cōnsiliī**, *I need counsel*.



## CHAPTER III

### *The Preparations of Orgetorix and the Helvetii*

12. **Cupidī glōriae et auctōritāte Orgetorīgis permōtī iūmentōrum et carrōrum māgnam numerum coēmere et sēmentēs māximās facere cōstituērunt. In tertiam annum profectiōnem in prōvinciam**

5 Rōmānam lēge cōfirmāvērunt. Ad proximās  
cīvitātēs Orgetorīgem lēgātum mīsērunt. Casti-  
cus Sēquanus et Dumnorīx Aeduus, prīncipēs in  
suīs cīvitātibus, auxilium dedērunt. Casticī pater  
rēgnum in Sēquanīs habuerat. Dumnorīgī Orge-  
10 torīx fīliam suam in mātirimōnium dedit. Itaque  
hī trēs prīncipēs potentium cīvitātum inter sē  
fidem et iūsiūrandum dedērunt et Galliae sēsē  
potirī posse spērāvērunt.

13. 1. glōriae: *of glory*, objective genitive with the adjective cupidī.

permōti: *influenced*, perfect passive participle; cf. note on inductus, 6.

3. coēmere and facere: *to buy* and *to make*, objects of cōstituērunt.

6. lēgātum: (*as*) *ambassador*, in apposition with Orgetorīgem.

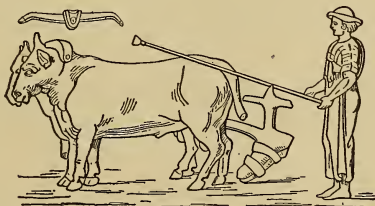
8. dedērunt: perfect indicative from dō.

9. Dumnorīgī dedit: *gave to Dumnorix*, dative after a transitive verb.

11. inter sē: *each other*; literally, *among themselves*.

12. Galliae: genitive with special verbs (potirī).

sēsē: *themselves*, emphatic sē.



ANCIENT PLOW

## THE DATIVE

H. 422-436 (383-392). LM. 525-548. M. 201-214. A. 224-236.  
G. 344-359. B. 186-193.

## ENDINGS

|                    | SINGULAR | PLURAL     |
|--------------------|----------|------------|
| 14. 1st Declension | ae       | īs         |
| 2d Declension      | ō        | īs         |
| 3d Declension      | ī        | bus        |
| 4th Declension     | uī       | ubus, ibus |
| 5th Declension     | eī       | ēbus       |

15. The Dative is commonly translated by *to* or *for*, representing the person or thing to or for which anything is done.

16. The dative is used as the indirect object of four classes of verbs:—

1. Transitive verbs: *librum tibi dedit, he gave a book to you.*

2. Intransitive verbs: *pāret lēgibus, he obeys the laws.*

3. Special verbs: *civitātī persuāsit, he persuades the state.*

4. Compound verbs: *Gallīs praestāre, to excel the Gauls.*

17. It has also five special uses:—

1. Possessor: *librum est tibi, the book is yours (lit. to you).*

2. Apparent agent: *mihi est ferendum, it must be borne by me.*

3. Purpose or end: *est mihi cūrae, it is a care to me.*

4. With adjectives: *patria est cāra mihi, the country is dear to me.*

5. Ethical dative: *quid mihi Tongilius fēcit, what has my Tongilius done?*

## CHAPTER IV

*The Death of Orgetorix after being summoned to Trial by the Helvetian Officials*

18. Ea rēs Helvētiōrum magistrātibus per indicium ēnūntiāta est, et Orgetorīgem causam dīcere coēgērunt. Coniūrātiōnis accūsātus est et poena ēius crīminis īgnī cremārī fuit. Quamobrem  
 5 Orgetorīs ad iūdicium omnem suam familiam et omnēs clientēs obaerātōsque suōs undique coēgit. Per eōs sē periculō ēripuit. Magistrātus ob eam rem incitātī armīs iūs suum exsequī cōnātī sunt et hominēs ex agrīs cōgēbant. Intereā Orgetorīx  
 10 mortuus est, et de ēius morte fuērunt multī rumōrēs apud Helvētiōs.

19. 1. magistrātibus: *magistrates*, indirect object of transitive verb ēnūntiāre.

3. coēgērunt: *compelled*, perfect indicative of cōgō.

coniūrātiōnis: *conspiracy*, genitive after accūsātus est, verb of judicial action.

4. crīminis: *charge*.

5. familiam: not *family*; Scotch *clan* is more accurate.

6. clientēs: *dependents*, like the retainers of a feudal lord.

obaerātōs: *bondsmen*, practically slaves, on account of debt.

8. incitātī: *aroused*, perfect passive participle of incitāre.

10. mortuus est: *died*, deponent, intransitive verb, having passive form with an active meaning.

rumōrēs: the *rumors* were to the effect that he had committed suicide.

## THE ACCUSATIVE

H. 493-421 (370-381). LM. 495-524. M. 183-200. A. 237-240.  
G. 328-343. B. 172-185.

## ENDINGS

|                    | SINGULAR           | PLURAL    |
|--------------------|--------------------|-----------|
| 20. 1st Declension | am                 | ās        |
| 2d Declension      | um                 | ōs, a     |
| 3d Declension      | em, im (like nom.) | ēs, īs, a |
| 4th Declension     | um, u              | ūs, ua    |
| 5th Declension     | em                 | ēs        |

21. The principal uses of the Accusative are :—

1. Direct object : **librum** scribit, *he writes a book*.
2. Predicate accusative, with verbs of naming, choosing, appointing, etc. : Cicerōnem **cōsulem** creāre, *to make Cicero consul*.
3. Secondary accusative, with verbs of asking, teaching, etc. : **mē** philosophiam docuit, *he taught me philosophy*.
4. Greek accusative, sometimes called the accusative of specification : miles **membra** frāctus, *a soldier shattered as to his limbs* (= with shattered limbs).
5. Time and space : decem **annōs** rēgnāvit, *he reigned ten years*.
6. Limit of motion : **Rōmam** rediit, *he returned to Rome*.
7. With prepositions : scribit ad **Caesarem**, *he writes to Caesar*.
8. Subject of infinitive : dicit **Caesarem** posse, *he says Caesar can*.

As shown by the examples the accusative is generally used with verbs. It is found, however, with prepositions, as in 7; with adjectives, as in 4; and, in rare instances, with substantives.

## CHAPTER V

*The Helvetii and their Allies continue their Preparations*

22. Post eius mortem nihilō minus Helvētiī ē finibus suis exīre cōstituērunt. Ubi iam sē ad eam rem parātōs esse arbitrātī sunt, oppida sua omnia, vīcōs, reliqua prīvāta aedificia incendunt.  
 5 Itaque et domum reditiōnis spem sustulērunt et ad bellum parātī erant. Frūmentum et multa alia in itinere portāre parant. Persuādent autem Rauricīs et Tulingīs et Latovicīs. Hī omnēs idem faciunt et ūnā cum iīs proficīscuntur. Bōiī,  
 10 quī trāns Rhēnum incoluerant et in agrum Nōricum trānsierant Nōrēiamque oppūgnārant, Helvētiōrum amīcī et sociī erant.

23. 3. **arbitrātī sunt**: *thought*, deponent verb (*i.e.* passive in form, active in meaning), from **arbitrārī**.

4. **incendunt**: *burn*, historical present, the present used instead of a past tense to express the thought with greater vividness.

5. **domum**: *home*, accusative of limit of motion.

**sustulērunt**: *took away*, irregular verb, **tollō**, **tollere**, **sustulī**, **sublātus**.

8. **Rauricīs**, **Tulingīs**, **Latovicīs**: datives after special verb, **persuādent**.

9. **ūnā**: *together*, adverb.

**proficīscuntur**: *depart*, deponent verb, historical present. See notes on **arbitrātī sunt** and **incendunt**.

11. **oppūgnārant** is contracted from **oppūgnāverant**. The **v** is dropped and the vowels **a** and **e** form **a**.



## THE VOCATIVE

H. 402 (369). LM. 492-494. M. 257. A. 241. G. 201, R. 1. B. 171.

## ENDINGS

| 24.            | SINGULAR        | PLURAL      |
|----------------|-----------------|-------------|
| 1st Declension | a               | ae          |
| 2d Declension  | e, or like nom. | ī, neuter a |
| 3d Declension  | like nom.       | ēs " a      |
| 4th Declension | us, neuter u    | ūs " a      |
| 5th Declension | ēs              | ēs          |

The Vocative is the case of address: combūrite frūmentum, Helvētīi! *burn the corn, Helvetii!*

## THE ROMAN CALENDAR

25. Dates were reckoned by the Romans from three points in the month:—

1. The Kalends (**Kalendae**), the first of the month.
2. The Nones (**Nōnae**), the 7th day of March, May, July, and October, but the 5th of the other months.
3. The Ides (**Īdūs**), the 15th day of March, May, July, and October, but the 13th of the other months.

From these three points the days were counted backwards, with a difference of one day in comparison with our method, arising from the fact that the Romans counted the *point of departure*, the *third day* being *four days before*, etc.

26. Hence to turn the Roman dates into English:—

1. For Nones and Ides: add one to the date of the Nones and Ides and subtract the given number: ante diem quārtum Nōnās Iānuāriās, *the fourth day before the Nones of January* =  $5 + 1 - 4 =$  January 2.



2. For Kalends: add two to the days of the preceding month and subtract the given number: ante diem quīntum Kalendās Aprīlēs, *the fifth day before the Kalends of April*; the Kalends of April occurred on April 1st; the 31 days of March + 2 = 33 - 5 = March 28.



## CHAPTER VI

### *The Two Routes*

27. Duōbus itineribus Helvētiī domō exīre potuērunt. Ūnum, per Sēquanōs, inter montem Iūram et flūmen Rhodanum angustum et difficile erat, mōns autem altissimus impendēbat. Hōc  
 5 itinere vix singulī carrī dūcī poterant. Alterum iter per prōvinciam nostram et Allobrogēs multō facilius vidēbātur. Inter finēs Helvētiōrum et Allobrogum Rhodanus fluit. Extrēmum oppidum Allobrogum est proximumque Helvētiōrum fīni-  
 10 bus Genava. Ex eō oppidō pōns ad Helvētiōs pertinet. Omnibus rēbus comparātīs Helvētiī ante diem quīntum Kalendās Aprīlēs ad rīpam Rhodanī convēnērunt.

28. 1. duōbus itineribus: *by two routes*, ablatives from duo and iter.

potuērunt: *could*, from possum, perfect indicative.

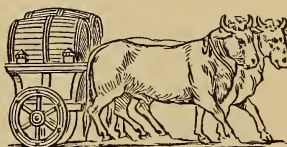
4. altissimus: *very high*, adjective, superlative degree from altus.

5. dūcī, like exīre above, completes the meaning of the main verb, hence complementary infinitive.

9. **proximum** : *next*, adjective, superlative degree, positive wanting, **propior**, **proximus**.

11. **rēbus comparātis** : *all things having been prepared*, ablative absolute.

12. The expression **ante diem quīntum Kalendās Aprilēs** is often abbreviated as follows : **A. D. V. Kal. Apr.** It is an idiomatic form of **diē quīntō ante Kalendās Aprilēs**, *on the 5th day before the Kalends of April*, i.e. *the 28th of March*. See 26, 2.



CARRUS

### THE ABLATIVE

H. 459-490 (411-431). LM. 596-655. M. 232-255. A. 242-259.  
G. 384-410. B. 213-231.

### ENDINGS

29.

|                | SINGULAR | PLURAL     |
|----------------|----------|------------|
| 1st Declension | ā        | īs         |
| 2d Declension  | ō        | īs         |
| 3d Declension  | e, ī     | ibus       |
| 4th Declension | ū        | ibus, ubus |
| 5th Declension | ē        | ēbus       |

30. As the genitive is the adjective case, so the ablative may be called the adverb case.

It unites in itself three distinct uses : —

1. The Ablative Proper, or *from*-case.
2. The Instrumental, or *with*-case.
3. The Locative, or *where*-case.

31. The ablative proper is used to express : —

1. Separation : *mē metū liberāre, to free me from fear.*
2. Source : *Iove nātus, born from (of) Jupiter.*
3. Comparison : *iūcundius vitā, more pleasant than life.*

32. The instrumental ablative denotes : —

1. Characteristic : *vir summā auctōritāte, a man of the highest authority.*
2. Manner : *suīs mōribus, according to their custom.*
3. Cause : *ars ūtilitāte laudātur, art is praised on account of its utility.*
4. Means : *gladiō pūgnāre, to fight with a sword.* This ablative is used after a few special verbs, *ūtor, fruor, fungor, potior*, and *vēscor*.
5. Price : *patriam aurō vēdidit, he sold his country for gold.*
6. Difference : *biduō mē antecessit, he preceded me by two days.*
7. Specification : *linguā inter sē differunt, they differ (from one another) in language.*

33. The locative ablative expresses : —

1. Place : *Karthāgine rēgēs creābantur, kings were made at Carthage.*
2. Time : *primā lūce castra movet, he moves the camp at dawn.*
3. Ablative absolute : *causā cōgnitā, the cause having been learned.*



AN ANCIENT ROMAN COIN

## CHAPTER VII

*Caesar comes to Geneva and receives an Embassy from the Helvetii*

34. Caesarī, quī Rōmae erat, id nūntiātur. Mātūrat ab urbe proficiscī et in Galliam ulteriōrem contendit; ad Genavam pervenit. Erat omnīnō

in Galliā ulteriōre legiō ūna. Prōvinciae tōtī quam māximum potest mīlitum numerum imperat. Tum pontem quī erat ad Genavam iubet rescindī. Hīs rēbus permōtī Helvētiī lēgātōs ad eum mittunt nōbilissimōs cīvitatīs.

Iter per prōvinciam Rōmānam ā Caesare postulant. Sed temporibus antīquīs Helvētiī cōnsulem Cas-



CAESAR

sium occīderant exercitumque ēius sub iugum mīserant. Hominēs autem inimicō animō ab iniūriā in itinere nōn temperant. Quārē Caesar iter per prōvinciam Helvētiīs nōn dedit. Tamen diem conloquiō cum lēgātīs cōstituit.

35. 1. **Rōmae**: locative, place where, genitive in form.  
 2. **ulteriōrem**: adjective, comparative degree, superlative **ultimus**, positive wanting.  
 4. **legiō**: this was Caesar's favorite, the celebrated tenth legion. When full the Roman legion consisted of 6000 men, but in reality the number was generally much smaller. It was divided into ten cohorts, each cohort into three maniples, and each manipule into two ordines.  
 5. **ūna**: *but (only) one*.  
 6. **quam m̄aximum**: *as great as possible*; **quam** with the superlative has a strengthening force.

## ADJECTIVES

H. 394-395 (458-444). LM. 476-478. M. 178. A. 186-193. G. 289-303. B. 233-241.

36. 1. An adjective agrees with the noun it qualifies in gender, number, and case: **vir est bonus**, *the man is good*. With two or more nouns the adjective is sometimes plural: **pāx et concordia sunt pulchrae**, *peace and harmony are pleasant*. When the nouns are of different genders, if they denote persons, the adjective in agreement is masculine: **pater et mater sunt boni**, *the father and mother are good*.

2. When there are two or more nouns of different gender denoting things, the adjective is neuter: **honōrēs et victōriae fortuita sunt**, *honor and victory are accidental*.

3. Adjectives are frequently used as nouns: **utilia**, *useful things*.

## DECLENSION

37. Note four classes of adjectives:—

1. Those of the first and second declension (-a and -o stems): **bonus, bona, bonum**.

2. Those of the third declension (-i stems): *levis*, *leve*.

3. Those of the third declension (consonant stems): *prūdēns*.

4. Irregular adjectives, often called pronominal (-o stems): *alius*, *alia*, *aliud*.

#### COMPARISON

38. Adjectives have three degrees of comparison,—positive, comparative, and superlative. The comparative regularly ends in *-ior* for the masculine and feminine, and *-ius* for the neuter. The superlative regularly ends in *-issimus*, *-a*, *-um*. Thus we have positive, *altus*, *-a*, *-um*; comparative, *altior*, *-ius*; superlative, *altissimus*, *-a*, *-um*. Adjectives in *-er* and *-lis*, however, make the superlative in *-rimus* and *-limus*: *celer*, *celerior*, *celerrimus*; *gracilis*, *gracilior*, *gracillimus*.

#### IRREGULAR COMPARISON

39. Five adjectives of very frequent use in Caesar are compared somewhat irregularly as follows:—

|               |               |                 |
|---------------|---------------|-----------------|
| <i>bonus</i>  | <i>melior</i> | <i>optimus</i>  |
| <i>malus</i>  | <i>pēior</i>  | <i>pessimus</i> |
| <i>māgnus</i> | <i>māior</i>  | <i>māximus</i>  |
| <i>parvus</i> | <i>minor</i>  | <i>minimus</i>  |
| <i>multus</i> | <i>plūs</i>   | <i>plūrimus</i> |

H. 159, 160 (770). LM. 89. M. 70. A. 82. G. 87. B. 74.

40. Most adjectives ending in *-icus*, *-idus*, *-ālis*, *-āris*, *-ilis*, *-ulus*, *-undus*, *-timus*, *-īnus*, *-ivus*, *-ōrus*, in *-us*, preceded by a vowel (except *antiquus*), have no forms of comparison; *magis* and *māxime*, *more* and *most*, are used in comparing them: *magis idoneus*, *more suitable*.

41. In addition to their regular meanings the comparative and superlative may denote a considerable and a very high degree of a quality: *brevior, rather short*; *doctissimus, very learned*. With **quam** the superlative denotes the highest possible degree: *quam m̄ximus, as great as possible*. (Cf. Chapter VII, l. 5, note.)



## CHAPTER VIII

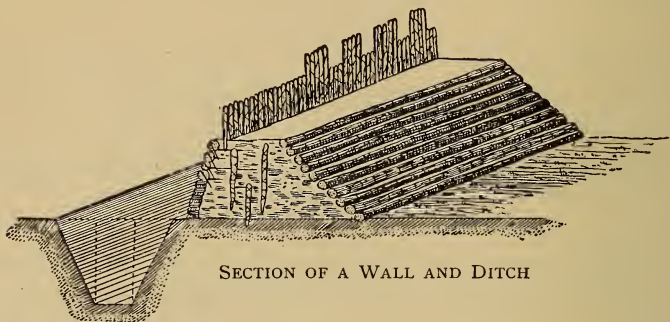
*Caesar refuses the Helvetii a Passage through Gaul and repulses  
an Attempt to cross by Force*

42. Intereā eā legiōne quam sēcum habēbat mīlitibusque quī ex prōvinciā convēnerant, mūrū fossamque ā lacū Lemannō, quī in flūmen Rhodanum īnfluit, ad montem Iūram perdūcit. Mūrus quem fēcit in altitūdinem erat pedum sēdecim. Eō opere perfectō et castellīs commūnītīs facile eōs prohibēre potest. Diē cōstitutā ubi lēgātī Helvētiōrum revertērunt, Caesar eīs iter per prōvinciam nōn dedit. Helvētiī eā spē dēiectī nāvibus  
10 iūctīs ratibusque complūribus factīs mūrū per-rumpere sunt cōnātī, sed operis mūnītiōne et mīlitum concursū et tēlīs repulsī hōc cōnātū dēstitērunt.

43. 1. **quam**: relative agreeing in person and number with its antecedent, **legiōne**; also the direct object of **habēbat**. It is merely a pronoun used adjectively agreeing with **legiōnem** understood.



2. **mūrum fossamque** : *a wall and a ditch.*
5. **sēdecim pedum** : *of sixteen feet*, partitive genitive.
7. **diē cōstitutā** : ablative of time, *on the day appointed.*
11. **cōnātī sunt** : *endeavored*, deponent verb, *i.e.* passive in form but active in meaning.
12. **repulsi** : *repulsed*, perfect participle, from **repellō**.



SECTION OF A WALL AND DITCH

## PRONOUNS

H. 396-399 (445-459). LM. 483-485. M. 432-463. A. 194-203.  
G. 304-319. B. 242-253.

44. Pronouns are used like nouns or adjectives. As nouns they have in general the same constructions as nouns: **ego tē videō**, *I see you*. As adjectives they agree with their nouns in gender, number, and case: **suōs amīcōs amat**, *he loves his friends*. The Relative (45, 5) is properly an adjective in agreement with some word, generally understood, but sometimes expressed: **erant duō itinera, quibus itineribus**. Commonly this word, called the antecedent, is expressed in the principal clause and omitted in the relative clause, thus giving rise to the special rule, *The Relative agrees with its antecedent in gender and number, but its case depends on the construction of its clause.*



45. Pronouns are divided into eight classes:—

1. Personal: **ego**, *I*; **tū**, *thou, you*. The pronoun of the third person is supplied by a demonstrative or the reflexive **suī**.

2. Reflexive: **suī** and the oblique cases of **ego** and **tū**.

3. Possessive: **meus**, *my*; **tuus**, *your*; **noster**, *our*; **vester**, *your*; **suus**, *his, her, their*. In form and use they are adjectives of the first and second declension.

4. Demonstrative: **hic**, *this (near me)*; **iste**, *that (near you)*; **ille**, *that (near him)*; **is**, *he (that one)*; **idem**, *the same*.

5. Relative: **quī**, *who*.

6. Interrogative: **quis**, *who (as noun)*; **quī**, *what (as adjective)*; **uter**, *which (of two)*.

7. Indefinite: **quis**, **quī**, *any one*, generally after **sī**, **nisi**, **nē**, or **num**; frequently found in compounds: **aliquis**, *some one*.

8. Intensive: **ipse**, corresponding to the English *myself, himself*, etc.

NOTE. The Reciprocal, *each other, one another*, is expressed in Latin by **inter** with **nōs**, **vōs**, and **sē**: **dant inter sē**, *they give each other*.



## CHAPTER IX

*Through Dumnorix the Helvetii obtain Permission to go through the Territory of the Sequani*

46. Relinquēbātur ūna per Sēquanōs via, quā Sēquanīs invītīs propter angustīās īre nōn pote-

rant. His persuādēre nōn possunt, quā dē causā  
lēgātōs ad Dumnorīgem Aeduum mittunt. Dum-  
5 norīx autem grātiā et largitiōne apud Sēquanōs  
plūrimum poterat et Helvētiīs erat amīcus, nam  
ex eā cīvitatē Orgetorīgis fīliam in mātirimōnium  
dūxerat, et cupiditatē rēgnī adductus novīs rēbus  
studēbat et quam plūrimās cīvitatēs suō beneficiō  
10 habēre obstrīctās volēbat. Itaque rem suscipit et  
Sēquanīs persuādet. Sēquanī et Helvētiī obsidēs  
inter sēsē dant. Quā dē causā Sēquanī itinere  
Helvētiōs nōn prohibent et Helvētiī sine maleficiō  
et iniūriā trānseunt.

47. 2. Sēquanīs invītis: *the Sequani being unwilling*,  
ablative absolute. An adjective and a noun, or two nouns,  
sometimes form this construction, as well as a noun and a  
participle.

6. plūrimum poterat: *was most powerful*.

8. rēgnī: objective genitive, *for the kingdom*.

novīs rēbus: *revolution*, dative with special verb of  
desire.

9. quam plūrimās: *as many as possible*.

10. obstrīctās: perfect passive participle in agreement  
with cīvitatēs.

12. inter sēsē: *each other*.

#### THE INDICATIVE MOOD

H. 526-540 (466-476). LM. 692-695. M. 318. A. 108, 115. G. 112.  
B. 257-264.

48. The Indicative mood is used for the statement of  
facts, or inquiry about facts.

## THE TENSES

| INDEFINITE ACTION  | CONTINUED ACTION   | COMPLETED ACTION  |
|--|--|---|
| <p>PRESENT</p> <p>Pres. time { <b>amō</b><br/><i>I love</i></p>                  | <p>PRESENT</p> <p><b>amō</b><br/><i>I am loving</i></p>        | <p>(HISTORICAL) PERFECT</p> <p><b>amāvī</b><br/><i>I loved</i></p>        |
| <p>(PRESENT) PERFECT</p> <p>Past time { <b>amāvī</b><br/><i>I have loved</i></p> | <p>IMPERFECT</p> <p><b>amābam</b><br/><i>I was loving</i></p>  | <p>PLUPERFECT</p> <p><b>amāveram</b><br/><i>I had loved</i></p>           |
| <p>FUTURE</p> <p>Fut. time { <b>amābō</b><br/><i>I shall love</i></p>            | <p>FUTURE</p> <p><b>amābō</b><br/><i>I shall be loving</i></p> | <p>FUTURE PERFECT</p> <p><b>amāverō</b><br/><i>I shall have loved</i></p> |

Three of the tenses, the present, perfect, and future, have a double use, as shown in the diagram. Hence the six tenses express the time of the verb in nine ways.

49. 1. The Primary tenses are the present, future, future perfect, and (present) perfect; the tenses denoting present or future time.

2. The Secondary tenses are the imperfect, pluperfect, and (historical) perfect; the tenses that denote past time.

50. The distinction between the imperfect and perfect is to be clearly noted: the imperfect denotes action going on in past time, and hence is used for *customary action* and *description*. The perfect is the tense of narration: *Verrēs in forum vēnit; ārdēbant oculī, Verrēs came into the forum; his eyes flashed.*

## HISTORICAL PRESENT

51. To make the circumstances more vivid the present is often used in describing past occurrences: *Helvētīi id facere conantur, the Helvetii endeavored to do this* (literally *endeavor*).



## CHAPTER X

*Caesar goes to Italy and brings thence Five Legions, defeating Several Tribes which oppose his March back to Gaul*

52. Caesarī nūntiātum est iter Helvētiōrum per agrum Sēquanōrum et Aeduōrum. Est iīs in animō iter quoque facere in finēs Santonum, quī nōn longē ā Tolōsātium finibus absunt, quae  
5 cīvītās est in prōvinciā Rōmānā. Hominēs bellīcōsī, populī Rōmānī inimīcī, locīs patentibus finitimī sunt.

Ob eās causās eī mūnitiōnī quam fēcerať T. Labiēnum lēgātum praefēcit, et duās legiōnēs in  
10 Ītaliā et trēs ad Aquilēiam cōnscribit. In ulteriōrem Galliam per Alpēs cum hīs quīnque legiōnibus īre contendit. Ibi Ceutronēs et Grāiocelī et Caturīgēs itinere exercitum prohibēre cōnantur. Plūribus hīs proeliīs pulsīs in Segūsiāvōs quī sunt  
15 extrā prōvinciam trāns Rhodanum exercitum dūcit.

53. 2. iīs: dative of possession, *in their mind*, i.e. *it was their intention*.

4. **absunt**: *distant*, from **absum**.
8. **mūnitiōnī**: dative governed by **prae** in composition.
3. **itinere**: ablative of separation.
14. **plūribus his proeliis pulsīs**: ablative absolute, *having outed these in many battles*.



LEGATUS

### THE SUBJUNCTIVE

H. 551-561 (477-486). LM. 710-724. M. 321-327. A. 265-268.  
G. 255-265. B. 272-280.

54. There are four tenses in the Subjunctive mood; of these the present and perfect are primary, the imperfect and pluperfect are secondary.

55. In Independent sentences the subjunctive is used in three ways: to express something as —

1. Possible — the Potential Subjunctive: *aliquis dicat*, *some one may say*.

2. Desired — the Optative Subjunctive: *utinam vātēs sit*, *would that he may be a prophet!*

3. Willed—the Volitive Subjunctive: *multa dicant, let them say much.*

### THE IMPERATIVE

56. The Imperative mood is used to express commands or entreaties: *timōrem ēripe, take away fear.*

Prohibition is regularly expressed by the use of *nōlō*: *nōlī hōc facere, don't do this.*

### VERB ENDINGS

#### 57. Indicative and Subjunctive

| ACTIVE VOICE      |                     |  |
|-------------------|---------------------|--|
| SINGULAR          |                     | PLURAL   |
| 1. <i>I</i>       | <b>o, m, or ī</b>   | <i>We</i> <b>mus</b>                             |
| 2. <i>Thou</i>    | <b>s, perf. stī</b> | <i>You</i> <b>tis, perf. stis</b>                |
| 3. <i>He</i>      | <b>t</b>            | <i>They</i> <b>nt, perf. ērunt</b><br><b>ēre</b> |
| <b>Imperative</b> |                     |  |
| 2. ———            | ———                 | <i>You</i> <b>te, fut. tōte</b>                  |
| 3. <i>He</i>      | <b>tō</b>           | <i>They</i> <b>ntō</b>                           |

#### Indicative and Subjunctive

| PASSIVE VOICE     |                   |                         |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| SINGULAR          |                   | PLURAL.                 |
| 1. <i>I</i>       | <b>r</b>          | <i>We</i> <b>mur</b>    |
| 2. <i>Thou</i>    | <b>ris, or re</b> | <i>You</i> <b>minī</b>  |
| 3. <i>He</i>      | <b>tur</b>        | <i>They</i> <b>ntor</b> |
| <b>Imperative</b> |                   |                         |
| 2. <i>Thou</i>    | <b>re</b>         | <i>You</i> <b>minī</b>  |
| 3. <i>He</i>      | <b>tor</b>        | <i>They</i> <b>ntor</b> |

Note that the pronoun is expressed by the ending in Latin, though it is sometimes used for the sake of emphasis; as  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{love-we} \\ \textit{amā-mus} \end{array} \right.$

## CHAPTER XI

*Some of the Gallic Tribes appeal for Help against the Helvetii*

58. Helvētiī iam per angustiās et finēs Sēquanōrum suās cōpiās trādūxerant et in Aeduōrum finēs pervēnerant eōrumque agrōs populābantur. Quā dē causā Aeduī per lēgātōs auxilium Caesarem  
 5 rogāvērunt. Omnī tempore dē populō Rōmānō bene meritī erant, tamen paene in cōspectū exercitūs Rōmānī hostēs eōrum agrōs vāstābant. Eōdem tempore Aeduī Ambarri, necessariī et cōsanguineī Aeduōrum, nōn facile ab oppidīs vim  
 10 hostium prohibēre potuērunt. Item Allobrogēs, quī trāns Rhodanum vīcōs possessiōnēsque habēbant, fugā sē ad Caesarem recipiunt.

Hōrum omnium agrōs Helvētiī vāstābant et oppida expūgnābant et praeter agrī solum nihil  
 15 fuit reliquī. Quibus rēbus adductus Caesar bellum Helvētiīs īferre statuit.

59. 2. trādūxerant, *had crossed*; pervēnerant, *had reached*; populābantur, *were devastating*: the first two are pluperfect for completed action, the last imperfect, to denote continued action.

4. auxilium: direct object; Caesarem, secondary accusative.

6. bene meritī erant: *had deserved well of*.

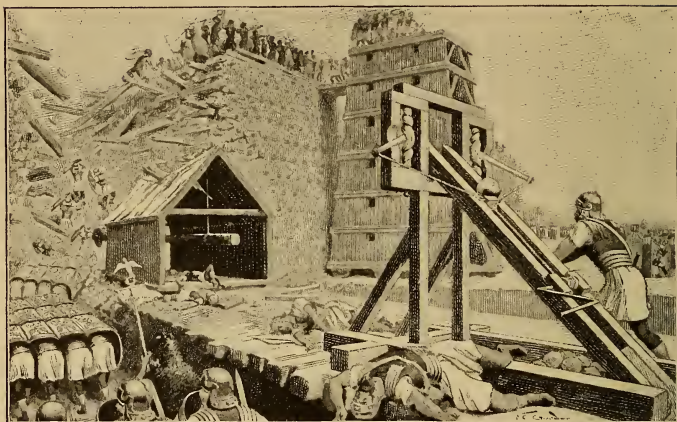
9. nōn facile: *scarcely*.

12. sē . . . recipiunt: literally, *betook themselves*.



14. *agri solum*: the bare ground.

*nihil . . . reliquī*: literally, *nothing of remainder*.



A SIEGE

### SUBORDINATE CLAUSES

60. 1. A compound sentence contains clauses of equal rank, placed side by side. This is called Coördination (Parataxis): *Caesar pūgnāvit et Cicerō locūtus est*, *Caesar fought and Cicero spoke*.

2. A complex sentence contains clauses of unequal rank, Independent and Subordinate. This is called Subordination (Hypotaxis): *vērērunt ut pācem peterent*, *they came to seek peace*.

61. Subordinate clauses may be divided into —

1. Final clauses, or those that express Purpose.
2. Consecutive clauses, or those that express Result.



3. Characterizing clauses, or those that express Characteristic.

4. Causal clauses, or those that express Cause.

5. Temporal clauses, or those that express Time.

6. Concessive clauses, or those that express Concession.

7. Conditional clauses, or those that express Condition.

62. Rule for Sequence of Tenses in Subordinate Clauses:—

Primary tenses of the indicative are followed by primary tenses of the subjunctive, and secondary tenses of the indicative are followed by secondary tenses of the subjunctive.

#### PRIMARY TENSES

| INDEPENDENT                | DEPENDENT | INDEPENDENT                                    | DEPENDENT                        |
|----------------------------|-----------|--|----------------------------------|
| sciō<br>sciam<br>sci[v]erō | } quid {  | faciās<br>fēceris                              | } what {                         |
|                            |           | { I know<br>I shall know<br>I shall have known | { you are doing<br>you have done |

#### SECONDARY TENSES

| INDEPENDENT                      | DEPENDENT | INDEPENDENT                                      | DEPENDENT                        |
|----------------------------------|-----------|--|----------------------------------|
| sciēbam<br>sci[v]ī<br>sci[v]eram | } quid {  | facerēs<br>fēcissēs                              | } what {                         |
|                                  |           | { I knew (used to know)<br>I knew<br>I had known | { you were doing<br>you had done |

As illustrated in the diagram —

|                          |                    |  |
|--------------------------|--------------------|--|
| Present<br>and<br>Future | } tenses require { | Pres. Subj. for continued action.<br>Perf. Subj. for completed action. |
|--------------------------|--------------------|--|

while —

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| Past tenses require | { Imp. Subj. for continued action.<br>Plup. Subj. for completed action. |
|---------------------|---|

## CHAPTER XII

*One Division of the Helvetian Army annihilated*

63. Flūmen est Arar, quod per finēs Aeduōrum et Sēquanōrum in Rhodanum īnfluit incrēdibilī lēnitāte, ita ut oculīs cursus intellegi nōn possit. Id flūmen trēs partēs cōpiārum Helvētiī ratibus  
 5 ac lintribus iūctīs trādūxerant. Ad quārtam partem, quae nōndum flūmen trānsierat, dē tertiā vigiliā Caesar pervēnit. Eōs impeditōs et inopīnantēs aggressus māgnam partem eōrum concīdit.

Hīc pāgus ipse Helvētiōrum cōnsulem Rō-  
 10 mānum patrum nostrōrum memoriā interfēcerat et ēius exercitum sub iugum mīserat. Ita sīve cāsū sīve cōnsiliō deōrum immortalīum, quae pars cīvitatīs Helvētiae īnsīgnem calamitātem populō Rōmānō intulerat, ea prīnceps poenās  
 15 persolvit. Caesar autem pūgnābat ut nōn solum pūblicās sed etiam prīvātās iniūriās ulcīscerētur, quod Helvētiī ēius socerī avum interfēcerant.

64. 3. *possit*: present subjunctive of result, developed from the potential.

6. *tertiā vigiliā*: *the third watch*; the Romans divided the night into four equal watches: the first from 6 to 9, the second from 9 to 12, the third from 12 to 3, and the fourth from 3 to 6. These are approximately correct; the periods were shorter in winter and longer in summer, varying with the length of the nights.

16. *privātās iniūriās*: *personal injuries*; the Helvetians had killed a relative of Caesar's in the battle referred to above.

*ulciscerētur*: *avenged*, subjunctive of purpose with *ut*.

### FINAL OR PURPOSE CLAUSES

H. 568 (497-499). LM. 835. M. 328. A. 317-318. G. 543-545. B. 282.

65. The subjunctive is used with *ut*, *nē*, *quō*, and the relative pronoun *quī*, or the relative adverbs *ubi*, *unde*, to denote the purpose of the action: *vērērunt ut auxilium peterent*, *they came to ask aid*. *Quō* is generally used when the clause contains a comparative.

1. Purpose clauses are a development from the volitive or optative subjunctive, the negative of which is *nē*: *hōc fiat*, *let this be done*; *adiuvā mē quō hōc fiat facilius*, *aid me that this may be done more easily*.

2. Purpose is expressed in Latin in various other ways, but not with the infinitive as in English.

### CONSECUTIVE OR RESULT CLAUSES

H. 570 (500-505). LM. 836. M. 337-341. A. 319. G. 543, 551-558. B. 284.

66. The subjunctive is used with *ut*, *ut nōn*, *quīn* (*quī nōn*), and the relative *quī* to express result: *mōns impendēbat ut eōs prohibēre possent*, *a mountain overhung so that they were able to prevent them*.

The subjunctive of result is, as a rule, a development of the potential subjunctive — negative *nōn* — and hence the difference in the negative *ut nōn* where the purpose clause has *nē*. Final and consecutive clauses are sometimes hard

to distinguish, with the exception of the negative they use in the main the same particles to introduce the dependent clause, and both require the subjunctive. They both look toward an end, but the final clause regards it as an aim, the result clause as a consequence.



## CHAPTER XIII

*Caesar crosses the Arar and receives an Embassy from the Helvetii*

67. Hōc proeliō factō, reliquās cōpiās Helvētiōrum ut cōsequī posset, Ararim trānsiit. Helvētiī, repentinō ēius adventū commōtī, lēgātōs ad eum mittunt, cūius lēgātiōnis Dīvicō prīnceps  
5 fuit, quī bellō Cassiānō dux Helvētiōrum fuerat.

Is ita cum Caesare ēgit: "In eam partem ībimus quae idōnea sit. Nōlī bellō persevērāre, reminiscere et veteris incommodī populī Rōmānī et prīstinae virtūtis Helvētiōrum. Nōlī aut māgno  
10 pere virtūtī Rōmānōrum tribuere aut Helvētiōs dēspicere. Ita Helvētiī ā patribus māiōribusque didicērunt, ut magis virtūte contenderent quam dolō aut īnsidiīs nīterentur."

68. 2. ut cōsequī posset: *in order to follow*; posset: subjunctive of purpose.

5. quī . . . fuerat: a relative clause of actual occurrence, hence indicative.

7. *idōnea sit*: *may be suitable*, subjunctive of characteristic.

8. *incommodī*: *trouble*, genitive after a verb of remembering (II, 1); *Dīvicō* is referring to the Roman defeat mentioned by Caesar in the previous chapter.



BRIDGE OF BOATS

### CHARACTERIZING CLAUSES

H. 591 (503). LM. 836. M. 383. A. 320. G. 631. B. 283.

69. The subjunctive is used with a relative pronoun or adverb to characterize an Indefinite or General antecedent; to express some *quality* or *characteristic* of this antecedent: *quis est quī hōc facere possit?* *who is there that can do this?*

1. These clauses must be carefully distinguished from those relative clauses that state some *fact* about a well-defined antecedent: *Caesar, cōsul, quī māgnus appellātus est*, *Caesar, the consul, who was called great*.

2. "The man (of the sort) that stole" would be a char-

acteristic clause, taking the subjunctive; "the man who actually stole" would be an indicative relative clause.

70. Characterizing subjunctives are used —

1. After general expressions of existence or non-existence: *nēmō est quī dicat, there is no one who says (of the kind that says).*

2. After such words as *ūnus, sōlus, dignus, aptus, idōneus*: *sapientia est ūna quae maestitiam pellat, wisdom is the only thing that drives away sorrow.*

3. In such phrases as *quod sciam, so far as I know.*

4. In rare instances Caesar uses them after comparatives: *longius absunt quam quō tēla iactārī possint, they are too far distant for weapons to be hurled.*



## CHAPTER XIV

*Caesar sets forth the Conditions on which Peace may be obtained, and receives a Haughty Reply from Divico*

71. Hīs Caesar ita respondit: "Mihi minus dubitātiōnis datur, quod eās rēs quās commemorāvistī memoriā teneō. Recentium quoque iniūriarum memoriam dēpōnere nōn possum: mē  
5 invitō iter per prōvinciam per vim temptāvistis, Aeduōs, Ambarrōs, Allobrogas vexāvistis. Sed cōnsuēverunt deī immortālēs, quō gravius hominēs improbī ex commūtātiōne rērum doleant, hīs se-  
cundiōrēs interdum rēs et diūturniōrem impūni-  
10 tātem concēdere. Sī tamen mihi obsidēs dederitis

utī ea quae polliceāminī faciātis, vōbīscum pācem faciam."

Dīvicō respondit: "Ita Helvētiī ā māiōribus suīs īnstitūtī sunt, utī obsidēs accipere, nōn dare, 15 cōnsuērīnt; ēius rei populus Rōmānus est testis." Hōc respōnsō datō discessit.

72. 2. **datur**: literally, *is given*, passive from **dō**.

3. **memoriā teneō**: *I recollect*.

4. **mē invitō**, *though I was unwilling*, ablative absolute.

7. **cōnsuēvērunt**: *were accustomed*, from **cōnsuēscō**.

**quō**: with comparative, introducing doleant, *so that they may grieve*.

8. **doleant**: primary tense after **cōnsuēvērunt**, *have always been and are accustomed*.

**hīs**: *to them*, dative after **concēdere**.

10. **dederitis**: *will give*, future perfect indicative.

11. **quae polliceāminī**: subjunctive by attraction. Often a clause depending upon a subjunctive will itself be attracted into the subjunctive.

### CAUSAL CLAUSES

H. 588 (516, 517). LM. 839. M. 355-358. A. 321. G. 540. B. 285.

73. Causal clauses are those introduced by words like *since* or *because*.

74. 1. Causal clauses introduced by **quod**, **quia**, **quoniam**, **quandō**, when expressing a fact with certainty or on the authority of the speaker, take the indicative: **dolēbam quod socium āmīseram**, *I was grieving because I had lost my companion*.

2. When expressing a fact doubtfully or on the au-



thority of another, they require the subjunctive: *mē accūsās quod istum dēfendam*, *you accuse me because (as you say) I defend him.*

75. Causal clauses introduced by *cum* regularly require the subjunctive: *quae cum ita sint*, *since these things are true.*

76. 1. Causal clauses with the relative *quī* take the indicative where the statement expresses a fact: *senectūs quae mihi aviditātem auxit*, *old age which = (because) has increased my eagerness.*

2. Causal clauses with *quī* take the subjunctive regularly to denote cause or reason: *Ō fortunāte adulēscēns, quī Homērum praecōnem invēneris!* *O fortunate youth, since you have found Homer as a herald!*



## CHAPTER XV

### *The Helvetii are successful in a Cavalry Engagement*

77. Posterō diē castra ex eō locō movent. Idem facit Caesar equitātumque omnem ad numerum quattuor mīlium praemittit quī videant iter hostium. Quī cupidius novissimum āgmen īnse-  
 5 cūtī aliēnō locō cum equitātū Helvētiōrum proelium committunt; et paucī dē nostrīs cadunt. Quō proeliō sublātī Helvētiī, quod quīngentīs equitibus tantam multitudinem equitum prōpulerant, audācius subsistere nōnnumquam et novissimō  
 10 āgmine proeliō nostrōs lacessere coepērunt.

Caesar suōs ā proeliō continēbat ac satis habē-



bat in praesentiā hostem populātiōnibus prohibēre. Ita diēs circiter quīndecim iter fecērunt utī inter novissimum hostium āgmen et nostrum primum nōn  
 15 amplius quīnīs aut sēnīs mīlibus pas suum interesset.

78. 2. *equitātum*: *cavalry*. Caesar's cavalry was composed chiefly of his Gallic auxiliaries.

3. *videant*: *to observe*, subjunctive of purpose with *quī*.

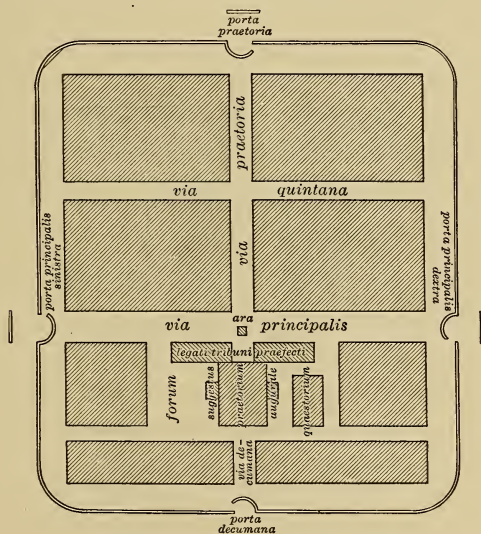
4. *novissimum āgmen*: *rear guard*.

7. *quod . . . prōpulerant*: *because they had repulsed*. This is a causal clause introduced by *quod* and stated as a fact, hence the indicative is used.

11. *satis habēbat*: *thought it sufficient*.

14. *nostrum primum*: *our advance guard*.

15. *interesset*: *intervened*, subjunctive of result with *utī*.



CASTRA (Looking from the rear)

## TEMPORAL CLAUSES

H. 602-605 (518-520). LM. 877-886. M. 342-354. A. 322-328.  
G. 559-577. B. 287-293.

79. Temporal clauses express the time of an action with reference to the time denoted by the independent clause, as (1) previous, (2) contemporaneous, (3) subsequent.

80. **Previous Action.** — Temporal clauses introduced by **ut**, **ubī**, **simul ac** (or **atque**), **postquam**, and other words meaning *as soon as*, *after*, require the indicative generally in the present or perfect tense: *ubī dē ēius adventū certī-ōrēs factī sunt, lēgātōs mittunt*, *when they were informed of his coming, they sent ambassadors.*

81. **Contemporaneous Action.** — 1. Temporal clauses with **dum**, **dōnec**, **quoad**, and other words generally meaning *while*, *as long as*, take the indicative: *quoad potuit restitit*, *he resisted as long as he was able.*

2. These same words, **dum**, **dōnec**, **quoad**, sometimes have the meaning *until*, involving the idea of suspense and design (purpose); in the latter case they require the subjunctive: *dum militēs convenīrent*, *until the soldiers could (should) assemble.*

82. **Subsequent Action.** — Temporal clauses with **antequam** and **priusquam** denote subsequent action with respect to the main clause. These two words mean *before*, their component parts are frequently separated, and commonly their verb is best translated by the English participle *in*g. Their use is as follows: —

1. When the action is stated as a fact the indicative is required: *nōn prius ducēs dīmittunt quam est concessum*, *they did not dismiss their leaders before it was granted.*

2. When the action is represented as something desired, proposed, or anticipated, they take the subjunctive: *per vēnit priusquam Pompēius sentire posset, he came before Pompey could learn of it.*



## CHAPTER XVI

*Caesar reproaches the Aedui for not furnishing Corn*

83. Interim cotīdiē Caesar Aeduōs frūmentum flāgitābat, nam eō frūmentō quod flūmine Ararī nāvibus subvexerat proptereā minus ūti poterat, quod iter ab Ararī Helvētiī āverterant, ā quibus  
5 discēdere nōlēbat. Diem ex diē dūcēbant Aeduī.

Ubi sē diūtius dūcī intellēxit, convocātis eōrum prīncipibus, quōrum māgnam cōpiam in castrīs habēbat, in hīs Dīviciācō et Liscō, quī sumnō magistrātuī praeerat quem vergobretum appellant  
10 Aeduī, graviter eōs accūsāt quod, tam necessāriō tempore, tam propinquīs hostibus, ab iīs nōn sublevētur; praesertim cum māgnā ex parte eōrum precibus adductus bellum suscēperit, multō etiam gravius quod sit dēstitūtus queritur.

84. 2. flāgitābat: *demanded.*

frūmentō: ablative of means with ūti. Caesar uses the singular to express the grain in bulk, the plural for corn growing in the field.

9. magistrātuī: *magistracy*, dative after prae in composition.

10. *quod . . . sublevētur*: *because* (as he pointed out) *he was not aided by them*; *quod* causal with subjunctive referring to the idea in Caesar's mind (74, 2).

12. *cum . . . suscēperit*: *since he had undertaken*; *cum* causal.

14. *quod sit dēstitūtus*: *because he was left destitute*, government the same as in the case of *quod sublevētur*.



MERCHANT SHIP

### TEMPORAL CLAUSES WITH CUM

85. **Present Time.** — Temporal clauses with *cum*, meaning commonly *when* or *while*, when referring to Present time take the Indicative: *librōs cum est ōtium legere solēō*, *when I have leisure I am accustomed to read books*.

86. **Past Time.** — Temporal clauses with *cum*, meaning *when* or *while*, referring to Past time, and denoting temporal relations only, require the Indicative: *pāruit cum pārēre necesse erat*, *he obeyed when it was necessary to obey*.

But the Subjunctive is used when the circumstances under which an action occurs are described: *Caesarī cum id nūtiātum esset, ab urbe proficīscī mātūrat*, *when this was announced to Caesar, he hastened to leave the city*.

The Imperfect and Pluperfect are the regular tenses used for this purpose.

87. **Future Time.** — Temporal clauses with **cum** when referring to the Future regularly take the Indicative: *cum hominēs uxōribus imperābunt, when men shall govern their wives.*



## CHAPTER XVII

*Liscus says Private Individuals are stirring up Strife against the Romans*

88. Tum dēmum Liscus, ōrātiōne Caesaris adductus, quod antea tacuerat prōpōnit. “Sunt nōnnūllī quī prīvātim plūs possunt quam ipsī magistrātūs. Hī sēditiōsā atque improbā ōrātiōne  
5 multitūdinem dēterrent nē frūmentum cōferant. ‘Sī iam prīncipātum Galliae,’ inquiunt, ‘obtinēre nōn possumus, Gallōrum quam Rōmānōrum imperia perferre praestat. Sī Helvētiōs superāverint Rōmānī, ūnā cum reliquā Galliā Aeduīs  
10 libertātem ēripiant.’ Ab eīsdem nostra cōsilia, quaeque in castrīs geruntur hostibus ēnūntiantur. Hī ā magistrātibus coērcērī nōn possunt.” Sī rem antea ēnūntiāset, māgnō id cum periculō fēcisset et ob eam causam tacuerat.

89. 3. **plūs possunt**: *more powerful.*

5. **cōferant**: *bringing in*, subjunctive of purpose with **nē**.

6. *sī . . . possumus*: *if we can*. This belongs to the logical class of conditional sentences; the main verb in the conclusion is *praestat*.

8. *sī . . . superāverint*: future perfect indicative. This belongs to the logical class of conditional sentences; the verb in the conclusion is *ēripient*.

12. *sī . . . ēnūntiāasset*: *if he had announced*; *ēnūntiāset* contracted form for *ēnūntiāvisset*. Unreal class of conditional sentences; conclusion, *fēcisset*.

### CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

H. 572-584 (507-512). LM. 926-945. M. 360-376. A. 304-310.  
G. 589-602. B. 301-307.

90. Conditional sentences consist of two parts: (*a*) the condition or protasis, (*b*) the conclusion or apodosis. The independent clause is the conclusion, the dependent contains the condition. *Sī*, *if*, is the ordinary sign of the conditional sentence; occasionally Caesar uses one of its compounds: *nisi*, *unless*.

There are three classes of conditional sentences with *sī*: Logical, Ideal, and Unreal.

91. **Logical Conditions.** — In this class a supposed case is simply assumed; as, (condition) if this is true, (conclusion) then that is true. The verbs in both clauses are in the indicative, in any tense: *sī eum occīdō, rēctē faciō*, *if I kill him, I do right*.

92. **Ideal Conditions.** — In this class a supposed case is represented as possible, the thought being in suspense; as, (condition) if this should be true, (conclusion) then that would be true. Here two tenses of the subjunctive, the present and perfect, are used; the present is used for



continued action, the perfect for completed action: *sī eum occīdat, rēctē faciat, if he were to kill him, he would be doing right.*

**93. Unreal Conditions.** — Here the supposed case is represented as contrary to fact; as, (condition) if this had been true, (conclusion) then that would have been true. The imperfect subjunctive is used for continued action, the pluperfect subjunctive for completed action: *sī eum occīdisset, rēctē fēcisset, if he had killed him, he would have done right.*

**94.** Diagram showing the principal Forms of Conditional Sentences.

|         | LOGICAL   | IDEAL  | UNREAL  |
|---------|---|--|---|
| PRESENT | <i>Sī eum occīdō,<br/>rēctē faciō, if<br/>I kill him, I<br/>do right</i>          |  | <i>Sī eum occīdēbat, rēctē<br/>faceret, if he were kill-<br/>ing him, he-would be<br/>doing right</i> |
| PAST    | <i>Sī eum occīdī,<br/>rēctē fēcī, if I<br/>killed him, I<br/>did right</i>        |  | <i>Sī eum occīdisset, rēctē<br/>fēcisset, if he had<br/>killed him, he would<br/>have done right</i>  |
| FUTURE  | <i>Sī eum occīdam,<br/>rēctē fēcero, if<br/>I kill him, I<br/>shall do right.</i> | <i>Sī eum occīdat, rēctē<br/>faciat, if he were<br/>to kill him, he would<br/>be doing right</i> |   |

**95. Conditional Clauses of Comparison.** — In addition to these classes there are conditional clauses of comparison introduced by such words as *as if, than if*. Generally *sī*



with **ut**, **tamquam**, or **velut** introduces these clauses. They take the present or perfect subjunctive after primary, and imperfect or pluperfect after secondary tenses: *crūdēlitātem ēius velut sī adesset horrābant, they dreaded his cruelty as if he were present.*



## CHAPTER XVIII

*Liscus informs Caesar concerning the Hostility of Dumnorix*

96. Caesar hāc ōrātiōne Liscī Dumnorīgem, Dīviciācī frātre, dēsīgnārī sentiēbat; sed quod plūribus praesentibus eās rēs iactārī nōlēbat, celeriter concilium dīmittit, Liscum retinet. Quaerit  
 5 ex sōlō ea quae in conventū dīxerat: dīcit Liscus liberius atque audācius. “Ipse est Dumnorīx, summā audāciā, māgnā apud plēbem propter liberālītātem grātia vir, cupidus rērum novārum. Neque sōlum domī sed etiam apud fīnitimās cīvi-  
 10 tātēs largiter potest; atque hūius potentiae causā mātrem in Biturīgibus hominī illīc nōbilissimō conlocāvit, ipse ex Helvētiis uxōrem habet. Quamquam favet Helvētiis propter adfīnitātem, ōdit etiam suō nōmine Caesarem et Rōmānōs,  
 15 quod eōrum adventū potentia ēius dēminūta et Dīviciācus frāter in antī quumlocum honōris est restitūtus.” Ā Dumnorīge initium fugae equestris paucīs ante diēbus factum est, nam equitātūi

quem auxiliō Caesarī Aeduī mīserant Dumnorīx  
 20 praeerat.

97. 1. Dumnorīgem . . . dēsignārī: *Dumnorix was meant.*

6. ipse est Dumnorix: *Dumnorix is the very one.*

7. summā audāciā, ablative of characteristic.

8. rērum novārum: *of a revolution*, objective genitive.

10. largiter potest: *is very powerful.*

13. quamquam favet: *although he favors*, concessive clause with *quamquam* requiring the indicative (100).

14. ōdit: *hates*, perfect with present sense. *Ōdi* has no present, but is a defective verb.

18. paucīs ante diēbus: literally, *before by a few days*, *a few days before*; ablative denoting that by which two points of time differ (33, 2).

equitātui: dative with *forae* in composition.

19. auxiliō: dative of purpose or end (17, 3).



ROMAN CAVALRY

## CONCESSIVE CLAUSES

H. 585, 586 (513-515). LM. 839. M. 377-379. A. 313. G. 604-609. B. 308, 309.

98. Concessive clauses are introduced by such words as *etsi*, *etiamsi*, *quamquam*, *quamvis*, *ut*, or *licet*. These words have in general the meaning *although*, *even if*, or *granted that*.

99. **With the Indicative or Subjunctive.** — Concessive clauses introduced by *etsi* or *etiamsi*, *although*, *even if*, take the indicative or subjunctive in accordance with the rules for conditional sentences with *si*. These words form the connecting link between conditional and concessive clauses.

100. **With the Indicative.** — With *quamquam*, *although*, concessive clauses take the indicative: *quamquam numquam pūgnāverant*, *although they had never fought*.

101. **With the Subjunctive.** — With *quamvis*, *ut*, and *licet*, concessive clauses require the subjunctive; *licet*, following the rule for sequence of tenses, takes only the present and perfect subjunctive, since it is really the present tense of a verb: *licet omnēs terrōrēs impendeant*, *though all terrors threaten* (literally, *it is allowed that all terrors may threaten*).



## CHAPTER XIX

*Caesar hesitates to punish Dumnorix through Friendship for his Brother Diviciacus*

102. *Ad hās suspīciōnēs certissimae rēs accesserunt: quod per finēs Sēquanōrum Helvētiōs*

trādūxerat, et quod ā magistrātū Aeduōrum accūsātus erat. Quae cum ita essent, satis esse causae  
 5 arbitrābātur quārē in eum aut ipse animadverteret, aut cīvītātem animadvertere iubēret. Hīs omnibus rēbus ūnum repūgnābat, quod Dīviciācī frātris summum in populum Rōmānum studium, summam in sē voluntātem, ēgregiam fidem, iūsti-  
 10 tiam, temperantiam cōgnōverat; nam nē Dumnorīgis suppliciō Dīviciācī animum offenderet verēbātur. Itaque priusquam quidquam cōnārētur, Dīviciācum ad sē vocārī iubet et, cotīdiānīs interpretibus remōtīs, per Gāium Valerium Pro-  
 15 cillum, prīncipem Galliae prōvinciae, familiārem suum, cuī summam omnium rērum fidem habēbat, cum eō conloquitur; simul commonefacit quae, ipsō praesente, in conciliō Gallōrum dē Dumnorīge sint dicta, et ostendit quae sēparātim quisque  
 20 dē eō apud sē dīxerit.

103. 2. *quod . . . trādūxerat*, the fact that he had led, substantive clause.

3. *quod . . . accūsātus erat*, the fact that he was accused; also substantive clause.

5. *quārē . . . animadverteret*: why he should punish, indirect question.

7. *quod . . . cōgnōverat*: appositive noun clause.

10. *nē . . . offenderet*: lest he should offend, noun clause, object.

12. *cōnārētur*: before he attempted. Subjunctive, temporal, with *prius quam* (82).

## SUBSTANTIVE CLAUSES

H. 565, 571, 613-615 (540). LM. 846-848. M. 333. A. 329-334.  
G. 523-537. B. 294-300.

**104.** A substantive clause is a clause used as a noun in some one of its case relations. The most common uses of substantive clauses are as Subject, Object, Predicate, and Appositive.

There are three classes of substantive clauses: (1) those that take the indicative, (2) those that take the subjunctive, (3) those that take the infinitive.

**105. With the Indicative.**—With *quod*, *that*, *as to the fact that*, the indicative is used; this is generally an appositive use: *quod multitudinem Germānōrum in Galliam tradūcit, as to the fact that he is bringing a multitude of Germans across the Rhine*. Here the rest of the clause is seen to be in apposition with *quod*.

**106. With the Subjunctive.**—The subjunctive is used in:

1. Substantive clauses of purpose, after verbs meaning to ask, fear, command, and advise: *contendit nē ea ēnūntiārentur, he strove that these things should not be announced*.

2. Substantive clauses of result, after verbs of doing, and impersonal verbs: *sequitur ut nēmō esse possit semper beātus, it follows that no one can be always happy*.

3. Substantive clauses containing indirect questions: *num quid vellet rogāvit, he asked whether he wished anything*. Indirect questions are often confused with relative clauses. The following examples illustrate the difference:—

*Nescit quid faciat, he does not know what he is doing* (indirect question).

Nescit id quod fēcit, *he does not know that which he did* (relative clause).

**107. With the Infinitive.** — The infinitive with a subject accusative may be used either as the subject or as the object of a verb: montem ab hostibus tenērī dictum est, *the hill was said to be held by the enemy*. Observe that the substantive clause is treated as a noun in the neuter gender.



## CHAPTER XX

*Dīviciacus pleads for Dumnorix and obtains his Pardon*

**108.** Dīviciācus multīs cum lacrimīs Caesarem complexus obsecrāre coepit nē quid gravius in frātre statueret: scīre sē illa esse vēra, nec quemquam ex eō plūs quam sē dolōris capere.  
 5 Sēsē tamen et amōre frāternō et exīstimātiōne vulgī commovērī. Ex suppliciō Dumnorīgis futūrum utī tōtīus Galliae animī ā sē āverterentur. Haec cum plūribus verbīs ā Caesare peteret, Caesar, dextrā ēius prēnsā, reī pūblicae iniūriam  
 10 et suum dolōrem ēius voluntātī ac precibus condōnat. Dumnorīgem ad sē vocat, frātre adhibet; quae in eō reprehendat ostendit; quae ipse intelligat, quae cīvītās querātur prōpōnit; monet ut in reliquum tempus omnēs suspīciōnēs vītet; prae-  
 15 terita sē Dīviciācō frātrī condōnāre dīcit. Dumnorīgī custōdēs pōnit, ut quae agat, quibuscum loquātur scīre possit.



109. 2. *nē . . . statueret*: *that he would not proceed*, an imperative sentence changed to the subjunctive in indirect discourse.

3. *scīre sē*: *he knew*; in the direct discourse, *ego sciō*, *I know*.

4. *capere*: *received*; *commovērī*: *was moved*, in direct discourse, *capiō*, *commoveor*.

7. *futūrum (esse)*: *it would be*, time, subsequent, hence future infinitive.

*āverterentur*: *would be turned away*, subjunctive of result.

8. *cum . . . peteret*: *while he sought*.

9. *reī pūblicae*: *to the state*, objective genitive.

#### INDIRECT DISCOURSE — PRINCIPAL CLAUSES

H. 641-642 (522, 523). LM. 1020-1025. M. 391-394. A. 335-336.  
G. 648-652. B. 313-316.

110. The quotation of words without change is called Direct Discourse (*Ōrātiō Rēcta*): "Caesar said, 'I will make peace.'"

1. When expressed in any other form than in the original words of the author, for the purpose of conforming to the construction of the sentence, a statement is said to be in Indirect Discourse (*Ōrātiō Oblīqua*): "Caesar said that he would make peace." This latter is the common construction in Caesar. Ordinarily indirect discourse is introduced by words of saying, thinking, telling, and the like.

#### MOODS IN INDIRECT DISCOURSE

111. In declarative sentences the verb becomes an infinitive with a subject accusative: *sum ōrātor*, *I am an orator*; *dicit sē esse ōrātōrem*, *he says he is an orator*.



**112.** 1. In interrogative sentences the verb, if really asking for information, is put in the subjunctive: *quid sibi vult?* *what does he wish?* but, *Ariovistus rogāvit quid sibi vellet*, *Ariovistus asked what he wished.*

2. Rhetorical questions, however, being equivalent to statements of facts, take the infinitive: *num memoriam dēpōnere posse?* *could he overlook the recollection?*

**113.** When imperative the verb is put in the subjunctive: *obsidēs redde*, *return the hostages*; *postulāvit obsidēs redderet*, *he demanded that he should return the hostages.*

#### TENSES IN INDIRECT DISCOURSE

**114.** With reference to the time of the governing verb, the infinitive expresses action Previous, Contemporaneous, or Subsequent. Previous action is expressed by the perfect infinitive, contemporaneous action by the present infinitive, subsequent action by the future infinitive.

**115.** The tenses of the subjunctive follow the regular law for the sequence of tenses; that is, they are primary (present or perfect) if the verb of *saying* is primary, and secondary (imperfect or pluperfect) if it is secondary.

#### PRONOUNS IN INDIRECT DISCOURSE

**116.** 1. **Hic** and **iste** are generally changed into **ille** and **is**.

2. **Nōs** is used to refer to the people or party of the speaker or writer.

3. The pronoun **suī** is used with reference to the principal subject of the clause.

4. Pronouns of the first and second person are changed to the third.

117. TABLE ILLUSTRATING PRINCIPAL CLAUSES IN INDIRECT DISCOURSE

|            | DIRECT           | INDIRECT                              |
|------------|------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. PRESENT | ego pācem faciō  | (Caesar dīcit) sē pācem facere        |
| 2. PAST    | ego pācem fēcī   | (Caesar dīcit) sē pācem fēcisse       |
| 3. FUTURE  | ego pācem faciam | (Caesar dīcit) sē pācem factūrum esse |

1. Contemporary action.    2. Previous action.    3. Subsequent action.



## CHAPTER XXI

*An Attack on the Helvetii is planned*

118. Eōdem diē ab explōrātōribus certior factus hostēs sub monte cōnsēdisse mīlia passuum ab ipsīus castrīs octō, quālis esset nātūra montis et quālis in circuitū ascēnsus quī cōgnōscerent mīsīt.  
 5 Renūntiātum est facilem esse. Dē tertiā vigiliā Titum Labiēnum, lēgātum prō praetōre, cum duābus legiōnibus et iīs ducibus quī iter cōgnōverant, summum iugum montis ascendere iubet; quid suī cōnsiliī sit ostendit. Ipse dē quārtā  
 10 vigiliā eōdem itinere quō hostēs ierant ad eōs contendit equitātumque omnem ante sē mittit. Pūblius Cōnsidius, quī rei mīlitāris perītissimus

habēbātur et in exercitū Lūciī Sullae et postea  
in Mārcī Crassī fuerat, cum explōrātōribus prae-  
15 mittitur.

119. 2. cōnsēdisse: *had encamped*, time previous, hence perfect infinitive.

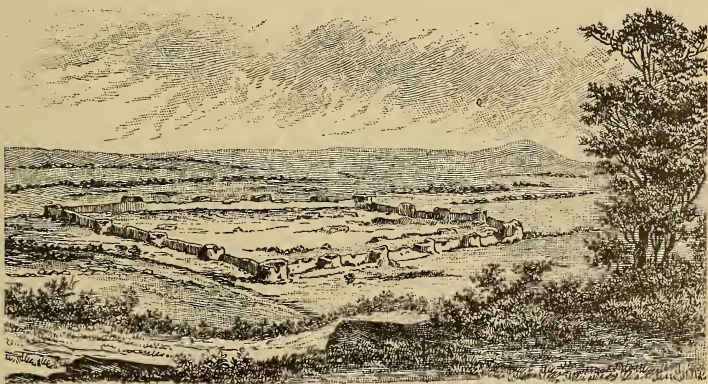
3. quālis esset nātūra montis: noun clause in the objective case, object of cōgnōscerent; indirect question and therefore in the subjunctive.

4. cōgnōscerent: *to learn*, subjunctive of purpose with quī.

5. facilem esse: noun clause, subject of renūtiātum est.

dē tertiā vigiliā: *at the third watch*, from twelve to three in the morning. Cf. n. 6 on Chapter XII.

12. rei militāris: *in military knowledge*.



REMAINS OF ROMAN CAMP

## INDIRECT DISCOURSE—SUBORDINATE CLAUSES

H. 643-648 (524-531). LM. 1026-1029. M. 398. A. 336-341.  
G. 650-659. B. 314, 319-322.

## MOODS

120. Subordinate clauses of the direct discourse when changed into indirect discourse regularly require the subjunctive. Object, causal, temporal, and relative clauses, and conditional sentences follow this general law.

Direct Discourse: *sunt nōnnūllī quōrum auctōritās plūrimum valet, there are some whose authority is worth much.*

Indirect Discourse: *dīcit esse nōnnūllōs quōrum auctōritās plūrimum valet.*

In conditional sentences the apodosis or conclusion, being the main clause, is expressed by some form of the infinitive, while the protasis or condition, being the subordinate clause, takes the subjunctive.

## TENSES

121. The tenses used follow the general law for the sequence of tenses: the present and perfect subjunctive being used if the verb of saying, thinking, etc. is primary, and the imperfect and pluperfect if it is secondary. It is to be observed that a future perfect indicative of the direct discourse is put in the perfect subjunctive after a primary tense, and in the pluperfect after a secondary tense.

1. These changes are illustrated in the following examples, the direct giving the exact words of the speaker, while in the indirect the words conform to the construction of the sentence.

## INDIRECT

Ille dīxit : —

Sī pācem populus Rōmānus cum Helvētiīs faceret, in eam partem itūrōs atque ibi futūrōs Helvētiōs, ubi eōs Caesar cōstituisset atque esse voluisset: sīn bellō persequī persevērāret, reminiscerētur et veteris incommodī populī Rōmānī et prīstinae virtūtis Helvētiōrum.

## DIRECT

“Sī pācem populus Rōmānus cum Helvētiīs faciet, in eam partem ibunt atque ibi ērunt Helvētiī, ubi eōs tū cōstitueris atque esse volueris: sīn bellō persequī persevērābis, reminiscere et veteris incommodī populī Rōmānī et prīstinae virtūtis Helvētiōrum.”



## CHAPTER XXII

*A False Report prevents the Attack*

122. Prīmā lūce cum summus mōns ā Labiēnō tenērētur, Cōnsidius equō admissō ad eum accurrit; dīcit montem quem ā Labiēnō occupārī voluerit ab hostibus tenērī; id sē ā Gallicīs armīs  
 5 atque īnsignibus cōgnōvisse. Caesar suās cōpiās in proximum collem subdūcit, aciem īnstruit. Labiēnus monte occupātō nostrōs exspectābat proeliōque abstinēbat. Multō dēnique diē per explorātōrēs Caesar cōgnōvit et montem ā suīs  
 10 tenērī et Helvētiōs castra mōvisse et Cōnsidium, timōre perterritum, quod nōn vīdisset prō vīsō sibi renūntiāsse. Eō diē, quō cōnsuērat intervāllō, hostēs sequitur, et mīlia passuum tria ab eōrum castrīs castra pōnit.

123. I. *prīmā lūce*: at day break, ablative of time.  
*summus mōns*: the highest part (top) of the mountain.

2. **equō admissō**: *with his horse at full speed*, ablative absolute.

3. **montem . . . tenērī**: main clause in Indirect Discourse, hence accusative and infinitive.

**quem voluerit**: *which he had wished*, subordinate clause.

4. **tenērī**: *occupied*, contemporaneous time with reference to the leading verb.

5. **cōgnōvisse**: previous time with reference to same verb.

8. **multō diē**: *at the close of the day*, ablative of time when.

9. **montem tenērī, castra mōvisse**: contemporaneous and previous time respectively with reference to **cōgnōvit**.



SIGNA



### PARTICIPLES

H. 636-640 (548-550). LM. 1009-1019. M. 282-286. A. 289-294.  
G. 282-283. B. 336, 337.

### ENDINGS

124.

ACTIVE VOICE

PASSIVE VOICE

Present ns  
Future tūrus, a, um

Perfect tus, ta, tum  
Future (Gerundive) ndus, a, um



1. The Participle combines some of the functions of the verb and of the adjective; as a verb it has distinctions of time, expresses action, and may take an object; as an adjective it agrees with its noun in gender, number, and case.

2. Its time, however, is present, past, or future with respect to the time of the verb in the clause. Hence it represents contemporaneous, previous, or subsequent action with reference to the principal verb.

|                 |   |  |
|-----------------|---|--|
| Venērunt castra | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{oppūgnantēs} \\ \text{adortī} \\ \text{oppūgnātūrī} \end{array} \right\}$ | <i>they came on</i> $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{attacking the camp} \\ \text{having attacked the camp} \\ \text{to attack the camp} \end{array} \right.$ |
|-----------------|---|--|

The second example, however, would ordinarily be, *castrīs adortīs venērunt, the camp having been attacked* (Ablative Absolute), *they came on*.

125. 1. As a verb the participle governs the same case as the verb to which it belongs: *pārentēs lēgibus, obeying the laws*.

2. As an adjective it may be used either as attributive: *sōl oriēns diēm cōnficit, the rising sun causes the day*; or as predicate modifier of a noun: *Gallia est dīvīsa, Gaul is divided*.

126. Frequently the participle is used where a phrase or a clause is usual in English: *ille pūgnāns interficitur, he is killed while he is fighting*.

127. *Habeō* with the perfect participle is used with a force almost equivalent to the perfect or pluperfect indicative: *cōpiās coāctās habēbat, he had collected forces*.

This is sometimes called the Predicative Participle, and it is occasionally seen with *dō* and *faciō* as well as *habeō*.



## CHAPTER XXIII

*Caesar turns away to Bibracte for Supplies*

128. Postrīdiē ēius diēi, quod omnīnō bīduum supererat, cum exercituī frūmentum mētīrī oportēret, et quod ā Bibracte, oppidō Aeduōrum longē māximō et cōpiōsissimō, nōn amplius mīlibus passuum octōdecim aberat, iter ab Helvētiīs āvertit ac Bibracte ire contendit. Ea rēs per fugitīvōs Lūciī Aemiliī, decuriōnis equitum Gallōrum, hostibus nūntiātur. Helvētiī, seu quod timōre perterritōs Rōmānōs discēdere ā sē exīstimārent, eō  
 10 magis, quod prīdiē, superiōribus locīs occupātīs, proelium nōn commīsissent, sīve eō, quod rē frūmentāriā interclūdī posse cōnfīderent, commūtātō cōnsiliō atque itinere conversō, nostrōs ā novissimō āgmine īsequī ac lacescere coepērunt.

129. 1. **postrīdiē**, while here an adverb, was originally a noun, and in accordance with its noun force is followed by a genitive, as in this sentence.

2. **cum . . . oportēret**: *when it was necessary*; **cum** temporal.

4. **mīlibus**: ablative of degree of difference.

6. **Bibracte**: accusative, limit of motion.

8. **quod . . . exīstimārent**: *because (as) they thought*; an example of **quod** causal in indirect discourse.

11. **commīsissent** and **cōnfīderent**: same construction as **exīstimārent** above, completed and incompleted action, hence pluperfect and imperfect.

## THE INFINITIVE

H. 606-620 (532-539). LM. 946-986. M. 260-277. A. 270-275.  
G. 419-424. B. 326-335.

**130. The Infinitive as a Noun.** — The Infinitive combines some of the functions of the noun and the verb. Like the nominative of the noun, it may be used with or without a subject accusative: (1) as the subject, (2) in apposition with the subject, (3) as a predicate nominative.

1. Laudārī est grātum, *to be praised is pleasant.*

2. Iniūriam facere, id dēmum esset imperiō ūtī, *to commit injustice, that would be to use power.*

3. Vidērī nōn semper est esse, *to seem is not always to be.*

**131.** Like the accusative, the infinitive is used as the direct object of many verbs, especially verbs that denote duty, resolve, will, fear, power, knowledge, etc. This is sometimes called the Complementary infinitive: *itinere exercitum prohibēre cōnantur, they endeavor to prohibit the army from the march.* The other cases of the infinitive are supplied by the gerund and the supine. The gender of the infinitive when used as a noun is neuter.

**132. The Infinitive as a Verb.** — In its verbal use the infinitive is used as a representative of the indicative. Its time is contemporaneous, previous, or subsequent, with regard to the verb on which it depends, and to express these three ideas it has three tenses, the present, past, and the future.

Contemporaneous: *dicit Caesarem venīre, he says Caesar is coming.*

Previous: *dicit Caesarem vēnisse, he says Caesar has come.*

Subsequent: *dicit Caesarem ventūrum esse, he says Caesar will come.*

## HISTORICAL INFINITIVE

133. The infinitive is sometimes used in historical narrative instead of the imperfect indicative. It then takes its subject in the nominative: cotīdiē Caesar Aeduōs frūmentum flāgitāre, *Caesar daily demanded corn from the Aedui.*



## CHAPTER XXIV

*Preparations for Battle*

134. Postquam id animum advertit, cōpiās suās Caesar in proximum collem subdūcit, equitātumque hostium impetūs sustinendī causā mīsīt. Ipse interim in colle mediō triplicem aciem īnstrūxit legiōnum quattuor veterānārum atque in summō iugō duās legiōnēs, quās in Galliā citeriōre proximē cōnscrīpserat, et omnia auxilia conlocāri, ac tōtum montem hominibus complērī et intereā sarcinās in ūnum locum cōnferri iussit, quō parātiorēs ad omnia perīcula subeunda essent. Helvētīi cum omnibus suis carrīs secūtī impedīmenta in ūnum locum contulērunt; ipsī cōnfertissimā aciē, rēiectō nostrō equitātū, phalange factā, sub prīmam nostram aciem successērunt.

135. 3. *sustinendī*: genitive of the gerundive with *causā* agreeing with *impetūs*, *for the purpose of sustaining the attack.*

4. *in colle mediō*: *half way up the hill.*

6. **citeriōre**: *nearer*, an irregular adjective with no positive in use.

7. **auxilia**: light armed troops furnished by the allies of the Romans.

9. **sarcinās**: personal baggage carried by each soldier consisting of rations, cooking utensils, etc.

13. **phalange factā**: not the celebrated Greek phalanx used so successfully by Alexander the Great, but somewhat similar in arrangement.



ROMAN SOLDIER ARMED FOR BATTLE

### THE GERUND AND GERUNDIVE

H. 621-631 (541-544). LM. 987-1003. M. 287-300. A. 294-301.  
G. 425-433. B. 338, 339.

136. The Gerund is a form of the verb that admits noun constructions. It is used as a noun in the genitive, dative, accusative, and ablative cases, its nominative and accusative, when not governed by a preposition, being supplied

by the infinitive : *pācem petendī causā vēnērunt, they came for the purpose of seeking peace.* Here **petendī** is the limiting genitive after **causā** and takes **pācem** as its direct object. The gerund governs the same case as its verb : *Caesarī parendī causā vēnērunt, they came to obey Caesar.*

#### THE GERUNDIVE

**137.** The future passive participle in **-dus**, commonly called the Gerundive, is generally used when the gerund would have an object in the accusative. This form of the verb agrees with its noun like an adjective, in gender, number, and case : *ad pācem petendam vēnērunt, they came to seek peace.*

**1.** The following examples illustrate further the two constructions :—

| GERUND CONSTRUCTION  | GERUNDIVE CONSTRUCTION                                      |
|--|---|
| Cupidus urbem videndī, <i>desirous of seeing the city.</i> | Cupidus urbis videndae, <i>desirous of seeing the city.</i> |

**138.** The gerundive is frequently used in an impersonal sense, especially with verbs that take their object in the dative or ablative : *lēgibus pārendum est, the laws must be obeyed.*

**139.** With **meī, tui, sui, nostri, and vestri**, the gerundive is used without reference to gender or number : *nostri servandī causā vēnimus, we came for the purpose of saving ourselves.*

To indicate the office of each more clearly the gerund may be called the Noun-verb, and the gerundive the Adjective-verb.

## CHAPTER XXV

*The Battle Begins*

140. Caesar cohortātus suōs proelium commīsit. Militēs, ē locō superiōre pīlis missīs, facile hostium phalangem perfrēgērunt. Eā disiectā, gladiīs dēstrictīs in eōs impetum fēcērunt. Gallīs  
 5 māgnō ad pūgnam erat impedimentō quod plūribus eōrum scūtīs ūnō ictū pīlōrum trānsfixīs satis commodē pūgnāre nōn poterant, multī ut praeoptārent scūtum manū ēmittere et nūdō corpore pūgnāre. Tandem vulneribus dēfessī  
 10 et pedem referre et, quod mōns suberat circiter mīlle passuum, eō sē recipere coepērunt. Captō monte et succēdentibus nostrīs, Bōiī et Tulingī, quī hominum mīlibus circiter quīndecim āgmen hostium claudēbant et novissimīs praesidiō erant,  
 15 ex itinere nostrōs latere apertō aggressī circumvenīre, et id cōspicātī Helvētiī, quī in montem sēsē recēperant, rūsus īnstāre et proelium redintegrāre coepērunt. Rōmānī conversa sīgna bipartītō intulērunt, prīma et secunda aciēs, ut  
 20 victīs ac submōtīs resisteret, tertia, ut venientēs exciperet.

141. 3. *perfrēgērunt*: *broke through*, from *perfringō*.

5. *impedimentō*: (*for*) *a hindrance*, dative of purpose or end. With this dative generally occurs another dative of the person or thing concerned (here *Gallis*).

7. **multi ut**: **ut** usually stands first, but **multi** precedes here for the sake of emphasis.

11. **passuum**: partitive genitive with **mille**, which is used here as a noun.

14. **novissimis praesidiō**: compare **impedimentō** and **Gallis** above.

15. **circumvenire**: depends on **coepērunt** below.

18. **signa**: *standards*, of many kinds, frequently the eagle; used with **conversa** to mean *face about*, as the standards were used to direct the movements of the army.



SCUTUM

### THE SUPINE—METHODS OF EXPRESSING PURPOSE

H. 632, 633 (545-547). LM. 1004-1008. M. 301, 302. A. 302, 303. G. 434-436. B. 340.

142. The Supine is a verbal noun having two forms: the accusative, or former supine, in **-um**; the ablative, or latter supine, in **-ū**.

1. The supine in **-um** is used with verbs of motion to express purpose: *pācem petītum convēnērunt*, *they came to ask for peace*. This supine may govern nouns like any other form of the verb: *servītum mātribus ībō?* *shall I go to serve the mothers?*



2. The supine in *-ū* is used generally with adjectives as an ablative of specification : *difficile dictū est, it is difficult to say* (with respect to the saying).

## PURPOSE

H. 568; 594, II, 2; 622; 626, 5; 633; 634, (497-499; 542; 544; 546).  
L.M. 835; 891-901; 908; 995; 998; 1005. M. 282, 3; 283; 289, 3; 291;  
297; 301; 328; 336. A. 318. G. 544, III. B. 282; 339, 6; 340, 1.

**143.** Note that we have had several methods of expressing purpose, but that the English use of the infinitive here is practically unknown in the best prose Latin. The sentence, *they sent to beg for peace*, may be rendered as follows :

1. By a final clause with **ut** : *mīsērunt ut pācem rogārent.*
2. By a final clause with a relative : *mīsērunt quī pācem rogārent.*
3. By the gerund with **ad** : *mīsērunt ad pācem rogandum.*
4. By the gerundive with **ad** : *mīsērunt ad pācem rogandam.*
5. By the gerundive with **causā** : *mīsērunt pācis rogandae causā.*
6. By the gerund with **causā** : *mīsērunt pācem rogandi causā.*
7. By the supine in **-um** : *mīsērunt pācem rogātum.*
8. In later Latin the future participle may also be used : *pācem rogātūrī mīsērunt.*



## CHAPTER XXVI

*The Romans gain a Hard-fought Battle*

**144.** *Ita ancipitī proeliō diū atque ācriter pūgnātum est. Diūtius cum nostrōrum impetūs sustinēre nōn possent, alterī sē, ut coeperant, in montem*

recēpērunt, alterī ad impedīmenta et carrōs suōs  
 5 sē contulērunt. Ad multam noctem etiam ad  
 impedīmenta pūgnātum est. Diū cum esset pū-  
 gnātum, impedīmentīs castrisque hostium nostrī  
 potītī sunt. Ibi Orgetorīgis filiā atque ūnus ē  
 filiīs captus est. Ex eō proeliō circiter mīlia  
 10 hominum centum et trīgintā superfuērunt eāque  
 tōtā nocte continenter iērunt; nūllam partem  
 noctis itinere intermissō in fīnēs Lingonum diē  
 quārtō pervēnērunt. Caesar ad Lingonās litterās  
 nūntiōsque mīsīt nē eōs frūmentō nēve aliā rē  
 15 iuvārent; quī sī iūvissent, sē eōdem locō quō  
 Helvētiōs habitūrum. Ipse trīduō intermissō  
 cum omnibus cōpiīs eōs sequī coepit.

145. 1. *ancipitī*: *on two sides, twofold*, some of the soldiers facing the enemy in front; others, those in the rear.

*pūgnātum est*: impersonal use; translate, *they fought*.

4. *alterī . . . alterī*: *some . . . others*.

5. *multam noctem*: *late at night*.

7. *impedīmentīs castrisque*, ablative with *potītī sunt* (32, 4).

8. *ūnus ē filiīs*: instead of partitive genitive, *one of his daughters*.

13. *Lingonās*, a Greek ending of the accusative for *Lingonēs*.

15. *iūvissent* represents the future perfect in direct discourse; hence the pluperfect here in indirect discourse after a secondary tense.

16. *se . . . habitūrum (esse)*: *he would consider*.

## THE TWO PERIPHRASTIC CONJUGATIONS

## ACTIVE

**146.** The active periphrastic conjugation is formed by combining the future active infinitive of verbs with the tenses of the auxiliary verb **sum**. It signifies action which is about to occur.

## INDICATIVE

|            |                   |         |  |
|------------|-------------------|---------|--|
| Pres.      | amātūrus, -a, -um | sum,    | <i>I am about to love</i>              |
| Imp.       | amātūrus, -a, -um | eram,   | <i>I was about to love</i>             |
| Fut.       | amātūrus, -a, -um | erō,    | <i>I shall be about to love</i>        |
| Perf.      | amātūrus, -a, -um | fui,    | <i>I have been about to love</i>       |
| Plup.      | amātūrus, -a, -um | fueram, | <i>I had been about to love</i>        |
| Fut. Perf. | amātūrus, -a, -um | fuerō,  | <i>I shall have been about to love</i> |

## SUBJUNCTIVE

|       |                   |          |  |
|-------|-------------------|----------|--|
| Pres. | amātūrus, -a, -um | sim,     | <i>I may be about to love</i>          |
| Imp.  | amātūrus, -a, -um | essem,   | <i>I might be about to love</i>        |
| Perf. | amātūrus, -a, -um | fuerim,  | <i>I may have been about to love</i>   |
| Plup. | amātūrus, -a, -um | fuissem, | <i>I might have been about to love</i> |

## INFINITIVE

|       |                   |         |                                   |
|-------|-------------------|---------|-----------------------------------|
| Pres. | amātūrus, -a, -um | esse,   | <i>to be about to love</i>        |
| Perf. | amātūrus, -a, -um | fuisse, | <i>to have been about to love</i> |

## PASSIVE

**147.** The passive periphrastic conjugation is formed by the gerundive of the verb with the tenses of **sum**, and expresses necessity or obligation.

## INDICATIVE

|       |                  |         |                                 |
|-------|------------------|---------|---------------------------------|
| Pres. | amandus, -a, -um | sum,    | <i>I am to be loved</i>         |
| Imp.  | amandus, -a, -um | eram,   | <i>I was to be loved</i>        |
| Fut.  | amandus, -a, -um | erō,    | <i>I shall have to be loved</i> |
| Perf. | amandus, -a, -um | fui,    | <i>I have had to be loved</i>   |
| Plup. | amandus, -a, -um | fueram, | <i>I had to be loved</i>        |

Fut. Perf. amandus, -a, -um fuerō, *I shall have deserved to be loved*

## SUBJUNCTIVE

Pres. amandus, -a, -um sim, *I may deserve to be loved*

Imp. amandus, -a, -um essem, *I might deserve to be loved*

Perf. amandus, -a, -um fuerim, *I may have deserved to be loved*

Plup. amandus, -a, -um fuisset, *I might have deserved to be loved*

## INFINITIVE

Pres. amandus, -a, -um esse, *to have to be loved*

Perf. amandus, -a, -um fuisse, *to have had to be loved*



## CHAPTER XXVII

*The Surrender of the Helvetii and the Attempt of Some to Escape*

148. Helvētiī, omnium rērum inopiā adductī, lēgātōs dē dēditionē ad eum mīserunt. Quī cum in itinere convēnissent sēque ad pedēs prōiēcissent suppliciterque locūtī flentēs pācem petissent atque eōs in eō locō quō tum essent suum adventum expectāre iussisset, pārūerunt. Eō postquam Caesar pervēnit, obsidēs, arma, servōs quī ad eōs perfūgissent poposcit. Dum ea conquīruntur et cōnfēruntur, nocte intermissā, circiter  
10 hominum mīlia sex ēius pāgī quī Verbigenus appellātur, sive timōre perterritī, nē armīs trāditīs suppliciō adficerentur, sive spē salūtis inductī, quod in tantā multitudīne dēditiciōrum suam fugam aut occultārī aut omnīnō īgnōrārī posse  
15 exīstimārent, prīmā nocte ē castrīs Helvētiōrum ēgressī ad Rhēnum fīnēsque Germānōrum contendērunt.

149. 2. *quī cum*: *when they*, observe the position of the relative.

3. *eum . . . convēnissent*: *met him*, here this verb is transitive; *cum* temporal describing circumstances.

5. *essent* is subjunctive because it depends on another subjunctive.

8. *quī . . . perfūgissent*: *who had fled*, relative clause of characteristic.

8. *ea*: referring to *obsidēs*, *servōs*, and *arma*. Commonly the pronoun would be masculine. The idea of Caesar may have been that the possession of the weapons was the most important point.

15. *prīmā nocte*: *during the early part of the night*.



BOWS AND QUIVER

## ADVERBS

150. The adverb expresses circumstance and is used to qualify verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs: *ācritēr pūgnātum est*, *there was fierce fighting*. Adverbs are most frequently formed from adjectives and are classified as follows:—

1. Of manner: *ācritēr*, *fiercely*.
2. Of degree: *mediocritēr*, *moderately*.
3. Of time: *prīmō*, *at first*.
4. Of place: *dextrā*, *on the right*.
5. Numerals: *bis*, *twice*.
6. Interrogative and negative particles: *num*, *whether*; *nōn*, *not*.

## FORMATION

**151.** 1. Adverbs derived from adjectives of the first and second declension, change -ī of the genitive singular to -ē: altus, *deep*; altē, *deeply*.

2. Those derived from adjectives of the third declension, change -is of the genitive singular to -ter or -er: prudēns, prudenter; ācris, ācriter.

3. Many other adverbs are formed from the oblique cases, generally the accusative and ablative, of nouns and pronouns: vulgō, *among the people*, from vulgus, *multitude*; hāc, *in this way*, from hīc, *this*.

## COMPARISON

**152.** 1. The adverbs derived from adjectives are generally compared. The neuter accusative singular of the comparative of the adjective forms the comparative degree of the adverb: altius, *more deeply*; pulchrius, *more beautifully*.

2. The superlative is formed by changing final -ī in the genitive, singular, superlative of the adjective to -ē: altissimē, *most deeply*; pulcherrimē, *most beautifully*.

## ADVERBS IRREGULAR IN FORM AND COMPARISON

**153.** When the adjective is irregular the adverb is also irregular, and like irregular adjectives, irregular adverbs occur frequently in Caesar.

| ADJECTIVES |        |          |         |           |        |          | ADVERBS |  |  |
|------------|--------|----------|---------|-----------|--------|----------|---------|--|--|
| POS.       | COMP.  | SUP.     |         | POS.      | COMP.  | SUP.     |         |  |  |
| bonus      | melior | optimus  | becomes | bene      | melius | optimē   |         |  |  |
| māgnus     | māior  | māximus  | becomes | māgnopere | magis  | māximē   |         |  |  |
| malus      | pēior  | pessimus | becomes | male      | pēius  | pessimē  |         |  |  |
| multus     | plūs   | plūrimus | becomes | multum    | plūs   | plūrimum |         |  |  |
| parvus     | minor  | minimus  | becomes | parum     | minus  | minimē   |         |  |  |

## CHAPTER XXVIII

*The Helvetii are compelled to return Home*

154. Quod ubi Caesar resciiit, quōrum per finēs ierant, hīs utī conquīrerent et reducerent, sī sibi pūrgātī esse vellent, imperāvit; reductōs in hostium numerō habuit; reliquōs omnēs, obsidibus, 5 armīs, perfugīs trāditīs, in dēditiōnem accēpit. Helvētiōs, Tulingōs, Latovīcōs in finēs suōs, unde erant profectī, revertī iussit, et quod, omnibus frūgibus āmissīs, domī nihil erat quō famen tolerārent, Allobrogibus imperāvit ut iīs frūmentī 10 cōpiam facerent; ipsōs oppida vīcōsque quōs incenderant restituere iussit. Id eā māximē ratiōne fēcit, quod nōluit eum locum unde Helvētiī discesserant vacāre, nē propter bonitātem agrōrum Germānī, quī trāns Rhēnum incolunt, 15 ē suīs finibus in Helvētiōrum finēs trānsīrent et finitimī Galliae prōvinciae Allobrogibusque essent.

155. 1. resciiit: inseparable particle *re* and *sciō* (from *sciō*).

quōrum: refers to *hīs* as its antecedent.

2. sibi pūrgātī: *blameless in his sight*; pūrgātī is used adjectively.

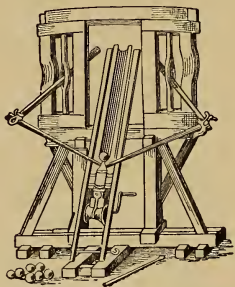
3. reductōs: those *who had been brought back*.

in hostium numerō: *as enemies*, that is, they were killed or sold as slaves.



8. *domī*: *at home*, locative.

*quō . . . tolerārent*: a characterizing (result) clause.



BALLISTA (A Military Engine)

### PREPOSITIONS

H. 312, 313 (432-437). LM. 659-668. M. 258. A. 152. G. 412-418. B. 141-144.

**156.** Prepositions are particles used to express ideas of place. They govern two cases: (1) the accusative, the *whither* case: (2) the ablative, the *whence* or *where* case. Being derived from adverbs, many of them, like *post*, *afterwards*, and *ante*, *before*, retain their adverbial meaning.

#### PREPOSITIONS WITH THE ACCUSATIVE

**157.** The following prepositions, thirty in number, are used with the accusative: —

*ad*, *to*, *towards*  
*adversum*, *against*  
*adversus*, *against*  
*ante*, *before*  
*apud*, *near*  
*circā*, *around*  
*circum*, *around*  
*circiter*, *about*

*cis*, *on this side*  
*citrā*, *on this side*  
*contrā*, *opposite*  
*ergā*, *towards*  
*extrā*, *outside*  
*īnfrā*, *beneath*  
*inter*, *among*  
*intrā*, *inside*

|                           |                               |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| iuxtā, <i>near</i>        | prope, <i>near</i>            |
| ob, <i>on account of</i>  | propter, <i>on account of</i> |
| penes, <i>in power of</i> | secundum, <i>following</i>    |
| per, <i>through</i>       | suprā, <i>above</i>           |
| pōne, <i>behind</i>       | trāns, <i>across</i>          |
| post, <i>after</i>        | ultrā, <i>beyond</i>          |
| praeter, <i>beyond</i>    | versus, <i>towards</i>        |

## PREPOSITIONS WITH THE ABLATIVE

**158.** The following prepositions, nine in number, are used with the ablative :—

|                                  |                         |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| ā, ab, abs, <i>by, from</i>      | prae, <i>before</i>     |
| cōram, <i>in the presence of</i> | prō, <i>for</i>         |
| cum, <i>with</i>                 | sine, <i>without</i>    |
| dē, <i>from</i>                  | tenus, <i>as far as</i> |
| ē, ex, <i>out of, from</i>       |                         |

## PREPOSITIONS WITH THE ACCUSATIVE AND ABLATIVE

**159.** The following four prepositions are used with both accusative and ablative :—

|                     |                        |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| in, <i>in, into</i> | super, <i>over</i>     |
| sub, <i>under</i>   | subter, <i>beneath</i> |

## INSEPARABLE PREPOSITIONS

**160.** There are certain particles which do not appear except in the composition of verbs, and yet have the force of prepositions. They are :—

|  |
|--|
| ambi or amb, <i>around</i> , as in ambīre, <i>to go around</i> |
| dis, <i>apart</i> , as in distinēre, <i>to hold apart</i>      |
| por, <i>forth</i> , as in portendēre, <i>to hold forth</i>     |
| red or re, <i>again</i> , as in reficere, <i>to make again</i> |
| sed or sē, <i>apart</i> , as in sēcēdere, <i>to go apart</i>   |

**161. Position.** — Generally the preposition stands before the noun it governs : ad Rōmam, *toward Rome*. Cum generally follows the pronouns as an enclitic : nōbiscum, *with us*.

## CHAPTER XXIX

*The Number of the Hostile Forces*

162. In castrīs Helvētiōrum tabulae repertae sunt litterīs Graecīs cōfectae et ad Caesarem relātae, quibus in tabulīs nōminātīm ratiō cōfecta erat quī numerus domō exisset eōrum quī arma  
 5 ferre possent, et item sēparātīm puerī, senēs mulierēsque. Quārum omnium rērum summa erat capitum Helvētiōrum mīlia ducenta sexāgintā tria, Tulingōrum mīlia trīgintā sex, Latovīcōrum quatuordecim, Rauricōrum vīgintī tria, Bōiōrum trī-  
 10 gintā duo; ex hīs quī arma ferre possent, ad mīlia nōnāgintā duo. Summa omnium fuērunt ad mīlia trecenta sēxāgintā octō. Eōrum quī domum rediērunt cēnsū habitō, ut Caesar imperāverat, repertus est numerus mīlium centum et decem.

163. 1. *tabulae*: small tablets covered with wax on which they wrote with a pointed steel instrument called a *stylus*, from which our word *style*.

3. *quibus in tabulīs*: *on these tablets*, observe the relative and its so-called antecedent, *tabulīs*.

4. *quī . . . exisset*: *who had gone out*, indirect question.

5. *mulierēsque*: the connective *que* and not *et*, since all were non-combatants. The predicate *were numbered* is understood.

10. *quī . . . possent*: characterizing clause, as is the case with *quī . . . possent* in line 5.

11. *fuērunt*: plural because the predicate is plural.

## CONJUNCTIONS

H. 314-316 (309-311). LM. 755-774. M. 464-470. A. 154-156.  
G. 472-502. B. 341-346.

**164.** Conjunctions are particles that connect single words, phrases, clauses, and sentences. They are divided into two classes: (1) coördinate and (2) subordinate.

**165.** Coördinate conjunctions are:—

1. Copulative, denoting union: *et, and.*
2. Disjunctive, denoting separation: *vel, either.*
3. Adversative, denoting opposition: *sed, but.*
4. Illative, denoting inference: *ergo, therefore.*
5. Causal, denoting cause: *nam, for.*

Some of these are used as correlatives: *et . . . et, both . . . and; aut . . . aut, either . . . or.*

**166.** Subordinate conjunctions are:—

1. Final, denoting purpose: *nē, lest.*
2. Consecutive, denoting result: *ut nōn, so that not.*
3. Conditional, denoting condition: *sī, if.*
4. Concessive, denoting concession: *quamquam, although.*
5. Causal, denoting cause: *quod, because.*
6. Temporal, denoting time: *cum, when.*

**167.** 1. Clauses connected by coördinate conjunctions form compound sentences (paratactic arrangement; **60, 1**).

2. Clauses connected by subordinate conjunctions form complex sentences (hypotactic arrangement; **60, 2**).

**168.** The copulatives *et, que, and atque* (= *ac*, but the latter is not used before vowels), all mean *and*; (1) but *et* simply connects without reference to the meaning; (2) *que* connects closely words of the same kind; (3) while *atque*, as shown by its derivation (*ad* and *que*), adds something

more important; (4) except after words of comparison, when it means *as*.

1. Helvētiī et Allobrogēs, *the Helvetii and the Allobroges*.
2. Litterās nūntiōsque, *letters and messengers*.
3. Victīs ac submōtis, *conquered and besides put to flight*.
4. Parī condiōne atque ipsī erant, *in the same condition as they were*.



## CHAPTER XXX

### *Congratulations of the Gallic Chiefs*

169. Bellō Helvētiōrum cōfectō, tōtīus ferē Galliae lēgātī, prīcipēs cīvitatū, ad Caesarem grātulātum convēnērunt. Intellegere sēsē, tametsī prō veteribus Helvētiōrum iniūriīs populī  
 5 Rōmānī ab hīs poenās bellō repetīssēt, tamen eam rem nōn minus ex ūsū terrae Galliae quam populī Rōmānī accidisse, proptereā quod eō cōnsiliō, flōrentissimīs rēbus, domōs suās Helvētiī relīquissent, utī tōtī Galliae bellum īferrent  
 10 imperiōque potīrentur locumque domiciliō ex māgnā cōpiā dēligerent, quem ex omnī Galliā opportūnissimum ac frūctuōsissimum iūdicāssēt, reliquāsque cīvitatēs stīpendiāriās habērent.

170. 3. grātulātum: *to congratulate*, supine expressing purpose.

intellegere sē: *they knew*, verb emphatic, hence stands before its subject. The rest of the chapter is in indirect discourse.

tametsi . . . repetisset: *although he had sought*, concessive clause.

4. **Helvētiōrum**: subjective genitive.

**populī Rōmānī**: *to the Roman people*, objective genitive.

6. **ex ūsū**: *to the advantage*.

9. **tōtī Galliae**: *on all Gaul*, dative after compound verb.

10. **imperīō**: ablative of means after **potior**.

**domiciliō**: *for a home*, dative of purpose.

12. **iūdicāssent** = **iūdicāvissent**: pluperfect in indirect discourse from the future perfect of the direct.



#### INTERJECTIONS—THE ORDER OF WORDS IN A LATIN SENTENCE

H. 317 (312). LM. 14. M. 155. A. 156. G. 201, 1. B. 145.

171. Interjections constitute the eighth and last of the parts of speech. They are particles that express emotion. They require little attention in studying the words of any writer, and less than usual in the colorless narrative of a historian like Caesar.

They express:—

1. Joy: **iō!** *hurrah!*

2. Pain: **ēheu!** *alas!*

3. Surprise: **Ō!** *O!*

4. A call to attract attention: **ecce!** *behold!*

L. of C.

## WORD ORDER

H. 663-680 (559-573). LM. 1138-1165. M. 471. A. 343-346. G. 671-679. B. 348-351.

172. 1. The regular order of words in a Latin sentence is for the subject to stand first followed by its modifiers, the predicate last, preceded by its modifiers: Caesar cohortātus suōs proelium commisit, *having encouraged his men, Caesar began the fight.*

2. Appositives and limiting genitives usually follow the governing word: Caesar cōsul, *Caesar, the consul*; filius rēgis, *the son of the king.*

3. Demonstrative and interrogative pronouns generally precede, while possessives follow their noun: ille rēx, *that king*; in quā urbe, *in what city*; pater meus, *my father.*

4. Adjectives either precede or follow according to emphasis; they generally precede when emphatic, as is the case with other modifiers: omnēs hominēs, *all men.*

5. With a preposition, an adjective and its noun frequently have the order, adjective, preposition, noun: māgnō cum periculō, *with great danger.*

6. Adverbs regularly precede the verb, adjective, or adverb that they modify: longē nōbilissimōs, *by far the noblest.*

7. Prepositions precede the word they govern: in Āfricā, *in Africa.*

8. **Nē** and **quidem** inclose the word or words modified: nē in occultō quidem, *not even in secret.*

9. **Autem**, **enim**, **igitur**, and **vērō** regularly stand as the second, sometimes as the third word in the sentence. But to make a word emphatic it is frequently placed out of its order at the beginning or end of a sentence. In Latin as in English there are the two emphatic positions, for "by the former the attention is excited and at the latter it rests."



## LATIN PROSE

### BASED ON THE TEXT

#### CHAPTER I. THE NOMINATIVE

1. The Belgae, Aquitani, and Celtae inhabit Gaul.
2. The Belgae are brave soldiers.
3. The Helvetii are neighbors of the Belgae.
4. The rivers Rhine and Rhone hem in the Gauls.

#### CHAPTER II. THE GENITIVE

1. Caesar accuses Orgetorix of ambition.
2. His desire for royal power is great.
3. The territories of the Helvetii are limited.
4. The river Rhine bounds the territory on one side.
5. The state extends, in length, 240,000 paces.
6. And so the Helvetii are desirous of war.

#### CHAPTER III. THE DATIVE

1. Orgetorix has authority (translate *there is authority to Orgetorix*).
2. He persuades the chiefs of the Aedui.
3. He gives his daughter in marriage to an Aeduan.
4. This man was acceptable to the people, and was called Dumnorix.
5. The chiefs endeavored to be masters of all Gaul.

#### CHAPTER IV. THE ACCUSATIVE

1. They announce the conspiracy to the state.
2. The punishment for the crime is death by fire.
3. Orgetorix

collects his retainers and leads them to the trial. 4. By means of them he saves himself. 5. But the state will collect men from the fields. 6. Orgetorix dies and there are suspicions about the manner of his death.

#### CHAPTER V. THE VOCATIVE

1. After the death of Orgetorix the Helvetii attempt to emigrate. 2. For this reason they determine to burn their villages. 3. All their private houses are burned with these. 4. Carry your corn with you on the journey, Helvetii. 5. The neighboring states will do the same thing. 6. The Boii who dwell beyond the Rhine will be friends and allies.

#### CHAPTER VI. THE ABLATIVE

1. They could emigrate by two routes. 2. It was difficult to go from home by way of the Sequani. 3. The other way through the Roman province was much easier. 4. They could cross the Rhone by means of a bridge. 5. The bridge extended from the Helvetii to Geneva. 6. Having burned their villages they assembled at Geneva on the 28th of March.

#### CHAPTER VII. ADJECTIVES

1. Caesar hastened to Gaul from Rome and came to Geneva. 2. He made as great journeys as he was able. 3. The Helvetii were informed (*facti sunt certiōrēs*) about his coming. 4. Then the noblest men of the state came to Caesar. 5. They ask a journey through the province. 6. But they are unfriendly in spirit and have killed a Roman consul. 7. Therefore Caesar will not give a journey to the Helvetii.

## CHAPTER VIII. PRONOUNS

1. With the soldiers that he had Caesar built a wall and a ditch. 2. The wall and ditch extended from Lake Geneva to Mount Jura. 3. The height of the wall which Caesar made was sixteen feet. 4. Having completed the fortification he will be able to repulse them. 5. Having formed rafts the Helvetii made an attack. 6. But the fortifications and the weapons of the Roman soldiers repulsed them.

## CHAPTER IX. THE INDICATIVE

1. There was one road through the defiles of the Sequani. 2. Dumnorix was sent as an ambassador concerning this route. 3. He had married the daughter of Orgetorix and was a friend to the Helvetii. 4. Moreover, he was a man of great influence among the Sequani. 5. Thus he obtained hostages from the Sequani. 6. Therefore the Helvetii crossed the territories of the Sequani without injury.

## CHAPTER X. THE SUBJUNCTIVE—INDEPENDENT CLAUSES

1. The territories of the Santones are not far from the Roman province. 2. And thus warlike men may be neighbors to the Roman people. 3. For this reason let Caesar enroll five legions and hasten into Gaul. 4. On the road the Ceutrones endeavor to keep back his army. 5. Having repulsed them he leads his army across the Rhone.

## CHAPTER XI. PARATAXIS

1. The Helvetii led their forces through the territories of the Sequani and their soldiers devastated the lands of the Aedui. 2. These sent ambassadors to Caesar with regard

to assistance. 3. They had always been good friends to the Roman people, and yet the cities of their friends and allies were stormed. 4. Therefore Caesar determined to send aid and to make war on the Helvetii.

#### CHAPTER XII. HYPOTAXIS—FINAL AND RESULT CLAUSES

1. The Helvetii were crossing the river Arar by boats. 2. This river flows with such smoothness that the eye cannot determine its course. 3. One part of the Helvetian forces had crossed the river. 4. Caesar determined to attack the other part so that he might cut them in pieces while they were not expecting him. 5. He did this at the third watch and killed a great part of them.

#### CHAPTER XIII. CHARACTERIZING CLAUSES

1. Then the Roman army crossed the Arar by a bridge which Caesar had made. 2. There were some of the Helvetii who were alarmed by his sudden arrival. 3. Hence they sent an embassy with Divico as chief. 4. Divico sought peace from Caesar. 5. He says: "The Helvetii were not able to bring aid to their army." 6. The Romans conquered more by stratagem than by valor.

#### CHAPTER XIV. CAUSAL CLAUSES

1. Caesar was not in doubt because he recollected these things. 2. Since they had worried his allies he was not able to forget the injury. 3. Moreover the gods, who (it is said) recollect these things, give prosperous circumstances sometimes. 4. The men suffer more severely because they have had a long freedom from punishment. 5. For this reason the Helvetii will have great sorrow on account

of these things. 6. Caesar did not grant peace because Divico would not give hostages.

#### CHAPTER XV. TEMPORAL CLAUSES

1. As soon as the Helvetii move their camp Caesar does the same. 2. He sent his cavalry to observe the army of the enemy. 3. While they were following the Helvetii a battle was fought. 4. The enemy was victorious because the Romans fought in an unfavorable situation. 5. And so they harassed Caesar's army from the rear for about fifteen days.

#### CHAPTER XVI. TEMPORAL CLAUSES WITH **CUM**

1. When Caesar undertook the war the Aedui promised corn. 2. But they put him off from day to day when he was following the Helvetii. 3. And so he summoned their chiefs, since he had a great number in camp. 4. He reproached them severely because they did not aid him. 5. He complained bitterly because he was induced by them in a great measure to undertake the war.

#### CHAPTER XVII. CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

1. Liscus, a magistrate of the Aedui, tells Caesar about the matter. 2. Since they are dissuaded by seditious men, the multitude have not collected the grain. 3. If they do not, themselves, obtain the chief place in Gaul they cannot endure Roman rule. 4. If the Helvetii were to conquer the Romans, the liberty of the Aedui would not be taken away. 5. If he had said this before it would have been with great danger.

## CHAPTER XVIII. CONCESSIVE CLAUSES

1. Although Caesar dismissed the others he retained Liscus. 2. Liscus speaks more freely because he was not unwilling to discuss these things. 3. Even if he is powerful, Dumnorix desires a revolution (new order of things). 4. He hates the Romans because Caesar has restored Diviciacus. 5. Although he commanded the cavalry he had begun the flight a few days previously.

## CHAPTER XIX. SUBSTANTIVE CLAUSES

1. That Ariovistus was accused by a magistrate of the Aedui was a certain fact. 2. Therefore, if he ordered the state to proceed against him, there was cause enough. 3. But he feared this that he would offend Diviciacus. 4. And so he showed his brother what had been said about Dumnorix. 5. But first he ordered the interpreters to be removed and Diviciacus summoned.

## CHAPTER XX. INDIRECT DISCOURSE—PRINCIPAL CLAUSES

1. Diviciacus said he had known that these things were true. 2. Nevertheless he was not able to proceed against his brother. 3. And so he begged Caesar not to punish him too severely. 4. Caesar replied that he would pardon the injury done to the Roman people. 5. But he sets spies over Dumnorix to see if he is avoiding suspicion.

## CHAPTER XXI. INDIRECT DISCOURSE—SUBORDINATE CLAUSES

1. Caesar learned that the enemy, who had encamped at the foot of the mountain, were 8000 paces from his army. 2. The spies say if the attack is made the victory will be

easy. 3. And so he ordered Labienus to ascend the mountain before daybreak. 4. Caesar determined to hasten after the enemy himself, when his lieutenant had gone.

## CHAPTER XXII. PARTICIPLES

1. While Labienus was seizing the mountain, Considius hastened to Caesar. 2. He, terrified by fear, thought the enemy were holding the mountain. 3. Caesar formed the line from those forces which he had collected. 4. Labienus, holding the mountain, was awaiting our men. 5. For this reason the battle was not fought on that day.

## CHAPTER XXIII. THE INFINITIVE

1. It was necessary to measure out corn and for this reason Caesar hastened to Bibracte. 2. This was the richest town of the Aedui and was not more than 18,000 paces distant. 3. To go to Bibracte was to turn aside the march from the Helvetii. 4. The Helvetii determined to cut off the Romans from their supplies, thinking them frightened. 5. Therefore they changed their plans and began to attack the army from the rear.

## CHAPTER XXIV. GERUND AND GERUNDIVE

1. Then Caesar, desirous of making an attack, arranged his forces. 2. He determined to send two legions to the top of the hill to receive the attack of the Helvetii. 3. Four veteran legions which he had enrolled he formed in line half way up the hill. 4. He ordered the auxiliaries to lay aside their personal baggage, so that they might be more prepared to undergo all perils. 5. The Helvetii,



moreover, formed a phalanx and advanced close to our army.

#### CHAPTER XXV. SUPINE

1. Caesar assembled his men to make an attack on the enemy. 2. Their phalanx being broken, the Romans began to attack them with swords. 3. Their shields being pierced through, many Helvetii thought it best (**optimum factū**) to fight with unprotected bodies. 4. When our men came up the Boii and Tulingi began to surround them. 5. The Romans faced about and advanced against them in two divisions.

#### CHAPTER XXVI. PERIPHRASTIC CONJUGATIONS

1. A doubtful battle had to be fought by the Romans for a long time. 2. It seemed that they were about to fight during the whole night. 3. After they had fought late into the night, a son and daughter of Orgetorix were captured. 4. The Romans killed many of the enemy and took possession of their camp. 5. Letters were sent to the Lingones who were about to aid the Helvetii.

#### CHAPTER XXVII. ADVERBS

1. The Helvetii sent ambassadors to Caesar that they might humbly beg for peace. 2. Caesar, speaking in the name of the state (translate by **pūblicē**), said that they must remain where they were. 3. Then he demanded all the hostages that they had. 4. Some, greatly frightened or induced by fear of punishment, fled during the night. 5. Having fled secretly, they hoped their flight would escape notice.

## CHAPTER XXVIII. PREPOSITIONS

1. When Caesar ascertained that they had gone through a neighboring state, he ordered them brought back. 2. These were treated as enemies, but the others he received in surrender. 3. Caesar ordered the Allobroges to furnish the Helvetii with grain, since they had nothing at home. 4. He also ordered the Helvetii to return home, since he was unwilling for the Germans to be neighbors to the Roman province. 5. He feared that the Germans would cross the Rhine on account of the excellence of the fields.

## CHAPTER XXIX. CONJUNCTIONS

1. In the camp of the enemy Caesar found tablets and a computation of their soldiers. 2. They had even inscribed in Greek characters the number of boys and old men. 3. The sum total of men and women also was 368,000. 4. The number of the Boii who were received into the same condition of liberty as the Aedui was 32,000. 5. There were in all 110,000 who returned home after the battle.

## CHAPTER XXX. ORDER OF WORDS

1. The Helvetii having been conquered, many states of Gaul sent ambassadors to congratulate Caesar. 2. These spoke as follows to Caesar. 3. This war has been to the advantage of Gaul, although the Roman people have exacted punishment from the Helvetii. 4. They had brought war on their neighbors and left their homes with that intention. 5. And so the remaining states of Gaul would not be the subjects of the Helvetii.

# TYPE FORMS OF NOUNS, ADJECTIVES, PRO- NOUNS, AND VERBS

## TYPICAL NOUNS

### FIRST DECLENSION

#### a-Stems

##### SINGULAR

| Base | Endings   |
|------|-----------|
| mēns | <b>a</b>  |
| mēns | <b>ae</b> |
| mēns | <b>ae</b> |
| mēns | <b>am</b> |
| mēns | <b>a</b>  |
| mēns | <b>ā</b>  |

##### PLURAL

| Base | Endings     |
|------|-------------|
| mēns | <b>ae</b>   |
| mēns | <b>ārum</b> |
| mēns | <b>īs</b>   |
| mēns | <b>ās</b>   |
| mēns | <b>ae</b>   |
| mēns | <b>īs</b>   |

### SECOND DECLENSION

#### o-Stems

##### SINGULAR

|                |
|----------------|
| Base: serv-    |
| serv <b>us</b> |
| serv <b>ī</b>  |
| serv <b>ō</b>  |
| serv <b>um</b> |
| serv <b>e</b>  |
| serv <b>ō</b>  |

|               |
|---------------|
| Base: agr-    |
| ager          |
| agr <b>ī</b>  |
| agr <b>ō</b>  |
| agr <b>um</b> |
| ager          |
| agr <b>ō</b>  |

|               |
|---------------|
| Base: vir-    |
| vir           |
| vir <b>ī</b>  |
| vir <b>ō</b>  |
| vir <b>um</b> |
| vir           |
| vir <b>ō</b>  |

|                |
|----------------|
| Base: bell-    |
| bell <b>um</b> |
| bell <b>ī</b>  |
| bell <b>ō</b>  |
| bell <b>um</b> |
| bell <b>um</b> |
| bell <b>ō</b>  |

##### PLURAL

|                  |
|------------------|
| serv <b>ī</b>    |
| serv <b>ōrum</b> |
| serv <b>īs</b>   |
| serv <b>ōs</b>   |
| serv <b>ī</b>    |
| serv <b>īs</b>   |

|                 |
|-----------------|
| agr <b>ī</b>    |
| agr <b>ōrum</b> |
| agr <b>īs</b>   |
| agr <b>ōs</b>   |
| agr <b>ī</b>    |
| agr <b>īs</b>   |

|                 |
|-----------------|
| vir <b>ī</b>    |
| vir <b>ōrum</b> |
| vir <b>īs</b>   |
| vir <b>ōs</b>   |
| vir <b>ī</b>    |
| vir <b>īs</b>   |

|                  |
|------------------|
| bell <b>ī</b>    |
| bell <b>ōrum</b> |
| bell <b>īs</b>   |
| bell <b>ōs</b>   |
| bell <b>ī</b>    |
| bell <b>īs</b>   |

## THIRD DECLENSION

| CONSONANT STEMS  |               | VOWEL STEMS      |               |
|------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|
| <i>Masculine</i> | <i>Neuter</i> | <i>Masculine</i> | <i>Neuter</i> |
| SINGULAR         |               |                  |               |
| Base: cōnsul     | Base: corpor- | Base: host-      | Base: mar-    |
| cōnsul           | corpus        | host is          | mar e         |
| cōnsul is        | corpor is     | host is          | mar is        |
| cōnsul ī         | corpor ī      | host ī           | mar ī         |
| cōnsul em        | corpus        | host em          | mar e         |
| cōnsul           | corpus        | host is          | mar e         |
| cōnsul e         | corpor e      | host e           | mar ī         |
| PLURAL           |               |                  |               |
| cōnsul īs        | corpor a      | host ēs          | mar ia        |
| cōnsul um        | corpor um     | host ium         | mar ium       |
| cōnsul ibus      | corpor ibus   | host ibus        | mar ibus      |
| cōnsul ēs        | corpor a      | host ēs          | mar ia        |
| cōnsul ēs        | corpor a      | host ēs          | mar ia        |
| cōnsul ibus      | corpor ibus   | host ibus        | mar ibus      |

## FOURTH DECLENSION

| u-Stems          |               |             |           |
|------------------|---------------|-------------|-----------|
| <i>Masculine</i> | <i>Neuter</i> |             |           |
| SINGULAR         | PLURAL        | SINGULAR    | PLURAL    |
| Base: frūct-     |               | Base: corn- |           |
| frūct us         | frūct ūs      | corn ū      | corn ūa   |
| frūct ūs         | frūct um      | corn ūs     | corn um   |
| frūct uī         | frūct ibus    | corn ū      | corn ibus |
| frūct um         | frūct ūs      | corn ū      | corn ua   |
| frūct us         | frūct ūs      | corn ū      | corn ua   |
| frūct ū          | frūct ibus    | corn ū      | corn ibus |

## FIFTH DECLENSION

| e-Stems   |         |
|-----------|---------|
| SINGULAR  | PLURAL  |
| Base: di- |         |
| di ēs     | di ēs   |
| di ēī     | di ērum |
| di ēī     | di ēbus |
| di em     | di ēs   |
| di ēs     | di ēs   |
| di ē      | di ēbus |

## TYPICAL ADJECTIVES

## FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSION

## 1. a- and o-Stems

Base : **bon-**

| SINGULAR      |               |               | PLURAL          |                 |                 |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| <i>Masc.</i>  | <i>Fem.</i>   | <i>Neut.</i>  | <i>Masc.</i>    | <i>Fem.</i>     | <i>Neut.</i>    |
| bon <b>us</b> | bon <b>a</b>  | bon <b>um</b> | bon <b>ī</b>    | bon <b>ae</b>   | bon <b>a</b>    |
| bon <b>ī</b>  | bon <b>ae</b> | bon <b>ī</b>  | bon <b>ōrum</b> | bon <b>ārum</b> | bon <b>ōrum</b> |
| bon <b>ō</b>  | bon <b>ae</b> | bon <b>ō</b>  | bon <b>īs</b>   | bon <b>īs</b>   | bon <b>īs</b>   |
| bon <b>um</b> | bon <b>am</b> | bon <b>um</b> | bon <b>ōs</b>   | bon <b>ās</b>   | bon <b>a</b>    |
| bon <b>e</b>  | bon <b>a</b>  | bon <b>um</b> | bon <b>ī</b>    | bon <b>ae</b>   | bon <b>a</b>    |
| bon <b>ō</b>  | bon <b>ā</b>  | bon <b>ō</b>  | bon <b>īs</b>   | bon <b>īs</b>   | bon <b>īs</b>   |

## THIRD DECLENSION

## 2. i-Stems

Base : **lev-**

| SINGULAR           |               | PLURAL             |                 |
|--------------------|---------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| <i>M. &amp; F.</i> | <i>N.</i>     | <i>M. &amp; F.</i> | <i>N.</i>       |
| lev <b>is</b>      | lev <b>e</b>  | lev <b>ēs</b>      | lev <b>ia</b>   |
| lev <b>is</b>      | lev <b>is</b> | lev <b>ium</b>     | lev <b>ium</b>  |
| lev <b>ī</b>       | lev <b>ī</b>  | lev <b>ibus</b>    | lev <b>ibus</b> |
| lev <b>em</b>      | lev <b>e</b>  | lev <b>ēs (is)</b> | lev <b>ia</b>   |
| lev <b>is</b>      | lev <b>e</b>  | lev <b>ēs</b>      | lev <b>ia</b>   |
| lev <b>ī</b>       | lev <b>ī</b>  | lev <b>ibus</b>    | lev <b>ibus</b> |

## 3. CONSONANT STEMS

Base : **prūdēt-**

| SINGULAR            |                     | PLURAL             |                    |
|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| <i>M. &amp; F.</i>  | <i>N.</i>           | <i>M. &amp; F.</i> | <i>N.</i>          |
| prūdēns             | prūdēns             | prūdēt <b>ēs</b>   | prūdēt <b>ia</b>   |
| prūdēt <b>is</b>    | prūdēt <b>is</b>    | prūdēt <b>ium</b>  | prūdēt <b>ium</b>  |
| prūdēt <b>ī</b>     | prūdēt <b>ī</b>     | prūdēt <b>ibus</b> | prūdēt <b>ibus</b> |
| prūdēt <b>em</b>    | prūdēns             | prūdēt <b>ēs</b>   | prūdēt <b>ia</b>   |
| prūdēns             | prūdēns             | prūdēt <b>ēs</b>   | prūdēt <b>ia</b>   |
| prūdēt <b>e (ī)</b> | prūdēt <b>e (ī)</b> | prūdēt <b>ibus</b> | prūdēt <b>ibus</b> |

## 4. COMPARATIVES

Base: **fortior-**

| SINGULAR             |                      | PLURAL              |                     |
|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| <i>M. &amp; F.</i>   | <i>N.</i>            | <i>M. &amp; F.</i>  | <i>N.</i>           |
| fortior              | fortius              | fortior <b>ēs</b>   | fortior <b>a</b>    |
| fortior <b>is</b>    | fortior <b>is</b>    | fortior <b>um</b>   | fortior <b>um</b>   |
| fortior <b>ī</b>     | fortior <b>ī</b>     | fortior <b>ibus</b> | fortior <b>ibus</b> |
| fortior <b>em</b>    | fortius              | fortior <b>ēs</b>   | fortior <b>a</b>    |
| fortior              | fortius              | fortior <b>ēs</b>   | fortior <b>a</b>    |
| fortior <b>e (ī)</b> | fortior <b>e (ī)</b> | fortior <b>ibus</b> | fortior <b>ibus</b> |

## 5. IRREGULAR

|      | SINGULAR     |             |              | PLURAL       |             |              |
|------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
|      | <i>Masc.</i> | <i>Fem.</i> | <i>Neut.</i> | <i>Masc.</i> | <i>Fem.</i> | <i>Neut.</i> |
| Nom. | ūllus        | ūlla        | ūllum        | ūllī         | ūllae       | ūlla         |
| Gen. | ūllius       | ūllius      | ūllius       | ūllōrum      | ūllārum     | ūllōrum      |
| Dat. | ūllī         | ūllī        | ūllī         | ūllīs        | ūllīs       | ūllīs        |
| Acc. | ūllum        | ūllam       | ūllum        | ūllōs        | ūllās       | ūlla         |
| Abl. | ūllō         | ūllā        | ūllō         | ūllīs        | ūllīs       | ūllīs        |

## PRONOUNS

## 1. PERSONAL

|      | SINGULAR      |                 | THIRD PERSON  |                |               |
|------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
|      | FIRST PERSON  | SECOND PERSON   |               |                |               |
| Nom. | ego, <i>I</i> | tū, <i>thou</i> | is, <i>he</i> | ea, <i>she</i> | id, <i>it</i> |
| Gen. | meī           | tuī             | ēius          | ēius           | ēius          |
| Dat. | mihi          | tibi            | eī            | eī             | eī            |
| Acc. | mē            | tē              | eum           | eam            | id            |
| Voc. | —             | tū              | —             | —              | —             |
| Abl. | mē            | tē              | eō            | eā             | eō            |

**Is** is also used as a demonstrative.

|      | PLURAL              |                     |        |       |           |
|------|---------------------|---------------------|--------|-------|-----------|
|      |                     |                     |        |       |           |
| Nom. | nōs                 | vōs                 | eī, iī | eae   | ea        |
| Gen. | { nostrum<br>nostrī | { vestrum<br>vestrī | eōrum  | eārum | eōrum     |
| Dat. | nōbis               | vōbis               | eīs    | eīs   | eīs (iīs) |
| Acc. | nōs                 | vōs                 | eōs    | eās   | ea        |
| Voc. | —                   | vōs                 | —      | —     | —         |
| Abl. | nōbis               | vōbis               | eīs    | eīs   | eīs (iīs) |

## 2. REFLEXIVE

|      | FIRST PERSON          | SECOND PERSON          | THIRD PERSON                 |
|------|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|
| Gen. | meī, <i>of myself</i> | tuī, <i>of thyself</i> | suī, <i>of himself, etc.</i> |
| Dat. | mihi                  | tibi                   | sibi                         |
| Acc. | mē                    | tē                     | sē, sēsē                     |
| Voc. | —                     | —                      | —                            |
| Abl. | mē                    | tē                     | sē, sēsē                     |

## 3. POSSESSIVE

|       | FIRST PERSON                            | SECOND PERSON                        | THIRD PERSON                       |
|-------|---|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| SING. | meus, a, um, <i>my</i>                  | tuus, a, um, <i>thy</i>              | suus, a, um, <i>his, her, etc.</i> |
| PLU.  | { noster, nostra, }<br>{ nostrum, our } | vester, vestra, vestrum, <i>your</i> |                                    |

These are declined and used as adjectives of the first and second declension.

## 4. DEMONSTRATIVE

## SINGULAR

|    | FIRST PERSON |       |       | SECOND PERSON |        |        | THIRD PERSON |        |        |
|----|--------------|-------|-------|---------------|--------|--------|--------------|--------|--------|
| N. | hīc          | haec  | hōc   | iste          | ista   | istud  | ille         | illa   | illud  |
| G. | hūius        | hūius | hūius | istius        | istius | istius | illius       | illius | illius |
| D. | huīc         | huīc  | huīc  | istī          | istī   | istī   | illī         | illī   | illī   |
| A. | hunc         | hanc  | hōc   | istum         | istam  | istud  | illum        | illam  | illud  |
| A. | hōc          | hāc   | hōc   | istō          | istā   | istō   | illō         | illā   | illō   |

## PLURAL

|    | FIRST PERSON |       |       | SECOND PERSON |         |         | THIRD PERSON |         |         |
|----|--------------|-------|-------|---------------|---------|---------|--------------|---------|---------|
| N. | hī           | hae   | haec  | istī          | istae   | ista    | illī         | illae   | illa    |
| G. | hōrum        | hārum | hōrum | istōrum       | istārum | istōrum | illōrum      | illārum | illōrum |
| D. | hīs          | hīs   | hīs   | istīs         | istīs   | istīs   | illīs        | illīs   | illīs   |
| A. | hōs          | hās   | haec  | istōs         | istās   | ista    | illōs        | illās   | illa    |
| A. | hīs          | hīs   | hīs   | istīs         | istīs   | istīs   | illīs        | illīs   | illīs   |

**Hic** means *this* (by me); **iste** means *that* (by you); **ille** means *that* (by him).

**Is**, *he*, and **idem**, *the same*, are also demonstratives.



## 5. RELATIVE

|      | SINGULAR |       |       | PLURAL |        |        |
|------|----------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|
| Nom. | quī      | quae  | quod  | quī    | quae   | quae   |
| Gen. | cūius    | cūius | cūius | quōrum | quārum | quōrum |
| Dat. | cuī      | cuī   | cuī   | quibus | quibus | quibus |
| Acc. | quem     | quam  | quod  | quōs   | quās   | quae   |
| Abl. | quō      | quā   | quō   | quibus | quibus | quibus |

## 6. INTERROGATIVE

There are three Interrogative pronouns, (*a*) *quis*, *quae*, *quid*; (*b*) *quī*, *quae*, *quod*, *who*, *which*, *what*, used respectively as noun and adjective, and (*c*) *uter*, *utra*, *utrum*, *which* (of two), used both as noun and adjective. The first two are declined like *quī*, *quae*, *quod*, and the last, as an adjective of the first and second declension.

## 7. INDEFINITE

These are *quis* and *quī* generally in compounds, as, *quīdam*, *quaedam*, *quīdam*, *a certain one*. They are declined like *quis* and *quī*.

## 8. INTENSIVE

*Ipse*: *myself*, *himself*, etc.

|      | SINGULAR |        |        | PLURAL  |         |         |
|------|----------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| Nom. | ipse     | ipsa   | ipsum  | ipsī    | ipsae   | ipsī    |
| Gen. | ipsius   | ipsius | ipsius | ipsōrum | ipsārum | ipsōrum |
| Dat. | ipsī     | ipsī   | ipsī   | ipsīs   | ipsīs   | ipsīs   |
| Acc. | ipsum    | ipsam  | ipsum  | ipsōs   | ipsās   | ipsa    |
| Abl. | ipsō     | ipsā   | ipsō   | ipsīs   | ipsīs   | ipsīs   |

## VERBS

*First Conjugation.* — MODEL : amō, amāre, amāvī, amātus

## ACTIVE VOICE

Stems: amā-, amāv-, amāt-

## PRESENT SYSTEM

Stem: amā-

INDICATIVE      SUBJUNCTIVE

## PRESENT

|       |   |                |                |
|-------|---|----------------|----------------|
| SING. | { | am ō           | ame <b>m</b>   |
|       |   | amā s          | amē s          |
|       |   | ama t          | ame t          |
| PLU.  | { | amā <b>mus</b> | amē <b>mus</b> |
|       |   | amā <b>tis</b> | amē <b>tis</b> |
|       |   | ama <b>nt</b>  | ame <b>nt</b>  |

## PERFECT SYSTEM

Stem: amāv-

INDICATIVE      SUBJUNCTIVE

## PERFECT

TENSE SIGN -eri-

|                         |                     |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| amāv ī                  | amāv-eri <b>m</b>   |
| amāv <b>istī</b>        | amāv-eri <b>s</b>   |
| amāv <b>it</b>          | amāv-eri <b>t</b>   |
| amāv <b>imus</b>        | amāv-eri <b>mus</b> |
| amāv <b>istis</b>       | amāv-eri <b>tis</b> |
| amāv <b>ērunt</b> (ēre) | amāv-eri <b>nt</b>  |

## IMPERFECT

TENSE SIGN -ba-      TENSE SIGN -re-

|       |   |                   |                   |
|-------|---|-------------------|-------------------|
| SING. | { | amā-ba <b>m</b>   | amā-re <b>m</b>   |
|       |   | amā-bā s          | amā-rē s          |
|       |   | amā-ba t          | amā-re t          |
| PLU.  | { | amā-bā <b>mus</b> | amā-rē <b>mus</b> |
|       |   | amā-bā <b>tis</b> | amā-rē <b>tis</b> |
|       |   | amā-ba <b>nt</b>  | amā-re <b>nt</b>  |

## PLUPERFECT

TENSE SIGN -era-      TENSE SIGN -isse-

|                     |                      |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| amāv-erā <b>m</b>   | amāv-isse <b>m</b>   |
| amāv-erā s          | amāv-issē s          |
| amāv-erā t          | amāv-isse t          |
| amāv-erā <b>mus</b> | amāv-issē <b>mus</b> |
| amāv-erā <b>tis</b> | amāv-issē <b>tis</b> |
| amāv-erā <b>nt</b>  | amāv-isse <b>nt</b>  |

## FUTURE

TENSE SIGN -bi-, -bu-

|       |   |                   |
|-------|---|-------------------|
| SING. | { | amā <b>bō</b>     |
|       |   | amā-bi s          |
|       |   | amā-bi t          |
| PLU.  | { | amā-bi <b>mus</b> |
|       |   | amā-bi <b>tis</b> |
|       |   | amā-bu <b>nt</b>  |

## FUTURE PERFECT

TENSE SIGN -eri-

|                     |
|---------------------|
| amāv-er <b>ō</b>    |
| amāv-eri s          |
| amāv-eri t          |
| amāv-eri <b>mus</b> |
| amāv-eri <b>tis</b> |
| amāv-eri <b>nt</b>  |

## PRESENT SYSTEM

Stem: **amā-**

## IMPERATIVE

PRESENT      FUTURE

|       |    |        |          |
|-------|----|--------|----------|
| SING. | 1. | —      | —        |
|       | 2. | amā    | amā to   |
|       | 3. | —      | amā to   |
| PLU.  | 1. | —      | —        |
|       | 2. | amā te | amā tōte |
|       | 3. | —      | ama ntō  |

## PERFECT SYSTEM

Stem: **amāv-**

## SUPINE SYSTEM

Stem: **amāt-**

## INFINITIVE

PRESENT

amā re

PERFECT

amāv isse

FUTURE

amāt ūrum esse

## PARTICIPLES

PRESENT

amā ns

FUTURE

amātūr us, a, um

GERUND

Gen. amā ndī

Dat. amā ndō

Acc. amā ndum

Abl. amā ndō

SUPINE

amāt um

amāt ū

## PASSIVE VOICE

Two stems used: **amā, amāt**

## PRESENT SYSTEM

Stem: **amā-**

INDICATIVE

SUBJUNCTIVE

PRESENT

|       |          |          |
|-------|----------|----------|
| SING. | amor     | amer     |
|       | amā ris  | amē ris  |
|       | amā tur  | amē tur  |
| PLU.  | amā mur  | amē mur  |
|       | amā minī | amē minī |
|       | ama ntur | ame ntur |

## SUPINE SYSTEM

Stem: **amāt-**

INDICATIVE

SUBJUNCTIVE

PERFECT

|         |       |         |       |
|---------|-------|---------|-------|
| amāt us | sum   | amāt us | sim   |
| amāt us | es    | amāt us | sīs   |
| amāt us | est   | amāt us | sit   |
| amāt ī  | sumus | amāt ī  | simus |
| amāt ī  | estis | amāt ī  | sītis |
| amāt ī  | sunt  | amāt ī  | sint  |

## IMPERFECT

|       | TENSE SIGN -ba- | TENSE SIGN -re- |
|-------|-----------------|-----------------|
| SING. | amā-ba r        | amā-re r        |
|       | amā-bā ris      | amā-rē ris      |
|       | amā-bā tur      | amā-rē tur      |
| PLU.  | amā-bā mur      | amā-rē mur      |
|       | amā-bā minī     | amā-rē minī     |
|       | amā-ba ntur     | amā-re ntur     |

## PLUPERFECT

|               |                |
|---------------|----------------|
| amāt us eram  | amāt us essem  |
| amāt us erās  | amāt us essēs  |
| amāt us erat  | amāt us esset  |
| amāt ī erāmus | amāt ī essēmus |
| amāt ī erātis | amāt ī essētis |
| amāt ī erant  | amāt ī essent  |

## FUTURE

TENSE SIGN -bo-, -be-, -bi-, -bu-

|       |             |
|-------|-------------|
| SING. | amā-bo r    |
|       | amā-be ris  |
|       | amā-bi tur  |
| PLU.  | amā-bi mur  |
|       | amā-bi minī |
|       | amā-bu ntur |

## FUTURE PERFECT

|               |
|---------------|
| amāt us erō   |
| amāt us eris  |
| amāt us erit  |
| amat ī erimus |
| amat ī eritis |
| amat ī erint  |

## IMPERATIVE

|       | PRESENT     | FUTURE   |
|-------|-------------|----------|
| SING. | 1. —        | —        |
|       | 2. amā re   | amā tor  |
|       | 3. —        | amā tor  |
| PLU.  | 1. —        | —        |
|       | 2. amā minī | —        |
|       | 3. —        | ama ntor |

## INFINITIVES

## PRESENT

amā.rī

## PERFECT

amāt-us esse

## FUTURE

amāt-um īrī

## PARTICIPLES

## GERUNDIVE

ama ndus, a, um

## PERFECT

amāt us, a, um

*Second Conjugation.* — MODEL : **moneō, -ēre, -uī, -itus**

## ACTIVE VOICE

Stems: **monē-, monu-, monit-**

## PRESENT SYSTEM

Stem: **monē-**

INDICATIVE

SUBJUNCTIVE

PRESENT

## PERFECT SYSTEM

Stem: **monu-**

INDICATIVE

SUBJUNCTIVE

PERFECT

TENSE SIGN -eri-

|       |   |                 |                   |
|-------|---|-----------------|-------------------|
| SING. | { | monē <b>ō</b>   | monē-a <b>m</b>   |
|       |   | monē <b>s</b>   | monē-ā <b>s</b>   |
|       |   | monē <b>t</b>   | monē-a <b>t</b>   |
| PLU.  | { | monē <b>mus</b> | monē-ā <b>mus</b> |
|       |   | monē <b>tis</b> | monē-ā <b>tis</b> |
|       |   | monē <b>nt</b>  | monē-a <b>nt</b>  |

|                         |                     |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| monu <b>ī</b>           | monu-eri <b>m</b>   |
| monu <b>isti</b>        | monu-eri <b>s</b>   |
| monu <b>it</b>          | monu-eri <b>t</b>   |
| monu <b>imus</b>        | monu-eri <b>mus</b> |
| monu <b>istis</b>       | monu-eri <b>tis</b> |
| monu <b>ērunt</b> (ēre) | monu-eri <b>nt</b>  |

## IMPERFECT

## PLUPERFECT

TENSE SIGN -ba-

TENSE SIGN -re-

TENSE SIGN -era-

TENSE SIGN -isse-

|       |   |                    |                    |
|-------|---|--------------------|--------------------|
| SING. | { | monē-ba <b>m</b>   | monē-re <b>m</b>   |
|       |   | monē-bā <b>s</b>   | monē-rē <b>s</b>   |
|       |   | monē-ba <b>t</b>   | monē-re <b>t</b>   |
| PLU.  | { | monē-bā <b>mus</b> | monē-rē <b>mus</b> |
|       |   | monē-bā <b>tis</b> | monē-rē <b>tis</b> |
|       |   | monē-ba <b>nt</b>  | monē-re <b>nt</b>  |

|                     |                      |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| monu-era <b>m</b>   | monu-isse <b>m</b>   |
| monu-erā <b>s</b>   | monu-issē <b>s</b>   |
| monu-era <b>t</b>   | monu-isse <b>t</b>   |
| monu-erā <b>mus</b> | monu-issē <b>mus</b> |
| monu-erā <b>tis</b> | monu-issē <b>tis</b> |
| monu-era <b>nt</b>  | monu-isse <b>nt</b>  |

## FUTURE

## FUTURE PERFECT

TENSE SIGN -bi-, -bo-, -bu-

TENSE SIGN -eri-

|       |   |                    |
|-------|---|--------------------|
| SING. | { | monē-b <b>ō</b>    |
|       |   | monē-bi <b>s</b>   |
|       |   | monē-bi <b>t</b>   |
| PLU.  | { | monē-bi <b>mus</b> |
|       |   | monē-bi <b>tis</b> |
|       |   | monē-bu <b>nt</b>  |

|                     |
|---------------------|
| monu-er <b>ō</b>    |
| monu-eri <b>s</b>   |
| monu-eri <b>t</b>   |
| monu-eri <b>mus</b> |
| monu-eri <b>tis</b> |
| monu-eri <b>nt</b>  |

| PRESENT SYSTEM     |                   | PERFECT SYSTEM     | SUPINE SYSTEM            |
|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| Stem: <b>monē-</b> |                   | Stem: <b>monu-</b> | Stem: <b>monit-</b>      |
| IMPERATIVE         |                   |                    |                          |
|                    | PRESENT           | FUTURE             |                          |
| SING.              | 1. —              | —                  |                          |
|                    | 2. <b>monē</b>    | <b>monē tō</b>     |                          |
|                    | 3. —              | <b>monē tō</b>     |                          |
| PLU.               | 1. —              | —                  |                          |
|                    | 2. <b>monē te</b> | <b>monē tōte</b>   |                          |
|                    | 3. —              | <b>mone ntō</b>    |                          |
| INFINITIVE         |                   |                    |                          |
|                    | PRESENT           | PERFECT            | FUTURE                   |
|                    | <b>monē re</b>    | <b>monu isse</b>   | <b>monit ūrus, a, um</b> |
| PARTICIPLES        |                   |                    |                          |
|                    | PRESENT           |                    | FUTURE                   |
|                    | <b>monē ns</b>    |                    | <b>monit ūrus, a, um</b> |
|                    | GERUND.           |                    | SUPINE                   |
| Gen.               | <b>mone ndī</b>   |                    |                          |
| Dat.               | <b>mone ndō</b>   |                    |                          |
| Acc.               | <b>mone ndum</b>  |                    | <b>monit um</b>          |
| Abl.               | <b>mone ndō</b>   |                    | <b>monit ū</b>           |

## PASSIVE VOICE

Two Stems used: **monē-**, **monit-**

| PRESENT SYSTEM      |   |                  |                    | SUPINE SYSTEM        |                      |             |  |
|---------------------|---|------------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------|--|
| Stem : <b>monē-</b> |   |                  |                    | Stem : <b>monit-</b> |                      |             |  |
| INDICATIVE          |   | SUBJUNCTIVE      |                    | INDICATIVE           |                      | SUBJUNCTIVE |  |
| PRESENT             |   |                  |                    | PERFECT              |                      |             |  |
| SING.               | { | <b>mone or</b>   | <b>mone-a r</b>    | <b>monit us sum</b>  | <b>monit us sim</b>  |             |  |
|                     |   | <b>monē ris</b>  | <b>mone-ā ris</b>  | <b>monit us es</b>   | <b>monit us sīs</b>  |             |  |
|                     |   | <b>monē tur</b>  | <b>mone-ā tur</b>  | <b>monit us est</b>  | <b>mōnit us sit</b>  |             |  |
| PLU.                | { | <b>monē mur</b>  | <b>mone-ā mur</b>  | <b>monit ī sumus</b> | <b>monit ī sīmus</b> |             |  |
|                     |   | <b>monē minī</b> | <b>mone-ā minī</b> | <b>monit ī estis</b> | <b>monit ī sītis</b> |             |  |
|                     |   | <b>mone ntur</b> | <b>mone-a ntur</b> | <b>monit ī sunt</b>  | <b>monit ī sint</b>  |             |  |

## IMPERFECT

TENSE SIGN -ba-

TENSE SIGN -re-

|       |   |                     |                     |
|-------|---|---------------------|---------------------|
| SING. | { | monē-bā <b>r</b>    | monē-re <b>r</b>    |
|       |   | monē-bā <b>ris</b>  | monē-rē <b>ris</b>  |
|       |   | monē-bā <b>tur</b>  | monē-rē <b>tur</b>  |
| PLU.  | { | monē-bā <b>mur</b>  | monē-rē <b>mur</b>  |
|       |   | monē-bā <b>minī</b> | monē-rē <b>minī</b> |
|       |   | monē-bā <b>ntur</b> | monē-re <b>ntur</b> |

## PLUPERFECT

|                 |        |                 |         |
|-----------------|--------|-----------------|---------|
| monit <b>us</b> | eram   | monit <b>us</b> | essem   |
| monit <b>us</b> | erās   | monit <b>us</b> | essēs   |
| monit <b>us</b> | erat   | monit <b>us</b> | esset   |
| monit <b>ī</b>  | erāmus | monit <b>ī</b>  | essēmus |
| monit <b>ī</b>  | erātis | monit <b>ī</b>  | essētis |
| monit <b>ī</b>  | erant  | monit <b>ī</b>  | essent  |

## FUTURE

TENSE SIGN -bo-, -bi-, -be-, -bu-

|       |   |                     |
|-------|---|---------------------|
| SING. | { | monē-bo <b>r</b>    |
|       |   | monē-be <b>ris</b>  |
|       |   | monē-bi <b>tur</b>  |
| PLU.  | { | monē-bi <b>mur</b>  |
|       |   | monē-bi <b>minī</b> |
|       |   | monē-bu <b>ntur</b> |

## FUTURE PERFECT

|                 |        |
|-----------------|--------|
| monit <b>us</b> | erō    |
| monit <b>us</b> | eris   |
| monit <b>us</b> | erit   |
| monit <b>ī</b>  | erimus |
| monit <b>ī</b>  | eritis |
| monit <b>ī</b>  | erunt  |

## IMPERATIVE

PRESENT

FUTURE

|       |   |                     |                  |
|-------|---|---------------------|------------------|
| SING. | { | 1. —                | —                |
|       |   | 2. monē <b>re</b>   | monē <b>tor</b>  |
|       |   | 3. —                | monē <b>tor</b>  |
| PLU.  | { | 1. —                | —                |
|       |   | 2. monē <b>minī</b> | —                |
|       |   | 3. —                | mone <b>ntor</b> |

## INFINITIVE

PRESENT

monē **rī**

PERFECT

monit **us** esse

FUTURE

monit **um** īrī

## PARTICIPLES

GERUNDIVE

mone **ndus, a, um**

PERFECT

monit **us, a, um**



*Third Conjugation.* — MODEL : *regō, -ere, rēxī, rēctus*

## ACTIVE VOICE

Stems : *reg-* with changeable vowel, *rēx-*, *rēct-*

## PRESENT SYSTEM

## PERFECT SYSTEM

Stem : *reg-* with changeable vowelStem : *rēx-*

## INDICATIVE

## SUBJUNCTIVE

## INDICATIVE

## SUBJUNCTIVE

## PRESENT

## PERFECT

TENSE SIGN -*eri-*

|       |   |               |               |
|-------|---|---------------|---------------|
| SING. | { | <i>reg ō</i>  | <i>rega m</i> |
|       |   | <i>regi s</i> | <i>regā s</i> |
|       |   | <i>regi t</i> | <i>rega t</i> |

|                 |                  |
|-----------------|------------------|
| <i>rēx ī</i>    | <i>rēx-eri m</i> |
| <i>rēx istī</i> | <i>rēx-eri s</i> |
| <i>rēx it</i>   | <i>rēx-eri t</i> |

|      |   |                 |                 |
|------|---|-----------------|-----------------|
| PLU. | { | <i>regi mus</i> | <i>regā mus</i> |
|      |   | <i>regi tis</i> | <i>regā tis</i> |
|      |   | <i>regu nt</i>  | <i>rega nt</i>  |

|                        |                    |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| <i>rēx imus</i>        | <i>rēx-eri mus</i> |
| <i>rēx istis</i>       | <i>rēx-eri tis</i> |
| <i>rēx ērunt (ēre)</i> | <i>rēx-eri nt</i>  |

## IMPERFECT

## PLUPERFECT

TENSE SIGN -*ba-*TENSE SIGN -*re-*TENSE SIGN -*era-*TENSE SIGN -*isse-*

|       |   |                  |                  |
|-------|---|------------------|------------------|
| SING. | { | <i>regē-ba m</i> | <i>rege-re m</i> |
|       |   | <i>regē-bā s</i> | <i>rege-rē s</i> |
|       |   | <i>regē-ba t</i> | <i>rege-re t</i> |

|                  |                   |
|------------------|-------------------|
| <i>rēx-era m</i> | <i>rēx-isse m</i> |
| <i>rēx-erā s</i> | <i>rēx-issē s</i> |
| <i>rēx-era t</i> | <i>rēx-isse t</i> |

|      |   |                    |                    |
|------|---|--------------------|--------------------|
| PLU. | { | <i>regē-bā mus</i> | <i>rege-rē mus</i> |
|      |   | <i>regē-bā tis</i> | <i>rege-rē tis</i> |
|      |   | <i>regē-ba nt</i>  | <i>rege-re nt</i>  |

|                    |                     |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| <i>rēx-erā mus</i> | <i>rēx-issē mus</i> |
| <i>rēx-erā tis</i> | <i>rēx-issē tis</i> |
| <i>rēx-era nt</i>  | <i>rēx-isse nt</i>  |

## FUTURE

## FUTURE PERFECT

TENSE SIGN -*eri-*

|       |   |               |
|-------|---|---------------|
| SING. | { | <i>rega m</i> |
|       |   | <i>regē s</i> |
|       |   | <i>rege t</i> |

|                  |
|------------------|
| <i>rēx-er ō</i>  |
| <i>rēx-eri s</i> |
| <i>rēx-eri t</i> |

|      |   |                 |
|------|---|-----------------|
| PLU. | { | <i>regē mus</i> |
|      |   | <i>regē tis</i> |
|      |   | <i>rege nt</i>  |

|                    |
|--------------------|
| <i>rēx-eri mus</i> |
| <i>rēx-eri tis</i> |
| <i>rēx-eri nt</i>  |

## PRESENT SYSTEM

Stem: **reg-**

## IMPERATIVE

## PRESENT

## FUTURE

|       |            |           |
|-------|------------|-----------|
| SING. | 1. —       | —         |
|       | 2. rege    | regi tō   |
|       | 3. —       | regi tō   |
| PLU.  | 1. —       | —         |
|       | 2. regi-te | regi tōte |
|       | 3. —       | regu ntō  |

## PERFECT SYSTEM

Stem: **rēx-**

## SUPINE SYSTEM

Stem: **rēct-**

## INFINITIVES

## PRESENT

rege re

## PERFECT

rēx isse

## FUTURE

rēct ūrus esse

## PARTICIPLES

## PRESENT

regē ns

## FUTURE

rēctūr us, a, um

## GERUND

|      |           |
|------|-----------|
| Gen. | rege ndī  |
| Dat. | rege ndō  |
| Acc. | rege ndum |
| Abl. | rege ndō  |

## PASSIVE VOICE

Two stems used: **rege-**, **rēct-**

## PRESENT SYSTEM

Stem: **reg-** with changeable vowel

## INDICATIVE

## SUBJUNCTIVE

## PRESENT

|       |           |           |
|-------|-----------|-----------|
| SING. | rego r    | rega r    |
|       | rege ris  | regā ris  |
|       | regi tur  | regā tur  |
| PLU.  | regi mur  | regā mur  |
|       | regi minī | regā minī |
|       | regu ntur | rega ntur |

## SUPINE SYSTEM

Stem: **rēct-**

## INDICATIVE

## SUBJUNCTIVE

## PERFECT

|              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| rēct us sum  | rēct us sim  |
| rēct us es   | rēct us sis  |
| rēct us est  | rēct us sit  |
| rēct ī sumus | rēct ī simus |
| rēct ī estis | rēct ī sitis |
| rēct ī sunt  | rēct ī sint  |

## IMPERFECT

|       | TENSE SIGN -ba- | TENSE SIGN -re- |
|-------|-----------------|-----------------|
| SING. | regē-ba r       | rege-re r       |
|       | regē-bā ris     | rege-rē ris     |
|       | regē-bā tur     | rege-rē tur     |
| PLU.  | regē-bā mur     | rege-rē mur     |
|       | regē-bā minī    | rege-rē minī    |
|       | regē-ba ntur    | rege-re ntur    |

## PLUPERFECT

|               |                |
|---------------|----------------|
| rēct us eram  | rēct us essem  |
| rēct us erās  | rēct us essēs  |
| rēct us erat  | rēct us esset  |
| rēct ī erāmus | rēct ī essēmus |
| rēct ī erātis | rēct ī essētis |
| rēct ī erant  | rēct ī essent  |

## FUTURE

|       |               |
|-------|---------------|
| SING. | rega-r        |
|       | rege-ris (re) |
|       | rege-tur      |
| PLU.  | regē-mur      |
|       | regē-minī     |
|       | rege-ntur     |

## FUTURE PERFECT

|               |
|---------------|
| rēct us erō   |
| rēct us eris  |
| rēct us erit  |
| rēct ī erimus |
| rēct ī eritis |
| rēct ī erint  |

## IMPERATIVE

|       | PRESENT      | FUTURE    |
|-------|--------------|-----------|
| SING. | 1. —         | —         |
|       | 2. rege re   | regi tor  |
|       | 3. —         | regi tor  |
| PLU.  | 1. —         | —         |
|       | 2. regi minī | —         |
|       | 3. —         | regu-ntor |

## INFINITIVES

## PRESENT

reg ī

## PERFECT

rēct us esse

## FUTURE

rēct um īrī

## PARTICIPLES

## GERUNDIVE

rege ndus, a, um

## PERFECT

rēct us, a, um

*Fourth Conjugation.* — MODEL : audiō, -ire, -ivī, -ītus

## ACTIVE VOICE

Stems : audi-, audīv-, audīt-

## PRESENT SYSTEM

Stem : audi-

INDICATIVE

SUBJUNCTIVE

PRESENT

|       |           |            |
|-------|-----------|------------|
| SING. | audi ō    | audi-a m   |
|       | audi s    | audi-ā s   |
|       | audi t    | audi-a t   |
| PLU.  | audi mus  | audi-ā mus |
|       | audi tis  | audi-ā tis |
|       | audi-u nt | audi-a nt  |

## PERFECT SYSTEM

Stem : audīv-

INDICATIVE

SUBJUNCTIVE

PERFECT

TENSE SIGN -eri-

|                   |               |
|-------------------|---------------|
| audīv ī           | audīv-eri m   |
| audīv istī        | audīv-eri s   |
| audīv it          | audīv-eri t   |
| audīv imus        | audīv-eri mus |
| audīv istis       | audīv-eri tis |
| audīv ērunt (ēre) | audīv-eri nt  |

## IMPERFECT

TENSE SIGN -ba-

TENSE SIGN -re-

|       |               |             |
|-------|---------------|-------------|
| SING. | audi-ē ba m   | audi-re m   |
|       | audi-ē bā s   | audi-rē s   |
|       | audi-ē ba t   | audi-re t   |
| PLU.  | audi-ē lā mus | audi-rē mus |
|       | audi-ē bā tis | audi-rē tis |
|       | audi-ē ba nt  | audi-re nt  |

## PLUPERFECT

TENSE SIGN -era-

TENSE SIGN -isse-

|               |                |
|---------------|----------------|
| audīv-era m   | audīv-isse m   |
| audīv-erā s   | audīv-essē s   |
| audīv-era t   | audīv-esse t   |
| audīv-erā mus | audīv-issē mus |
| audīv-erā tis | audīv-issē tis |
| audīv-era nt  | audīv-isse nt  |

## FUTURE

|       |          |
|-------|----------|
| SING. | audi-a m |
|       | audi-ē s |
|       | audi-e t |

|      |            |
|------|------------|
| PLU. | audi-ē mus |
|      | audi-ē tis |
|      | audi-e nt  |

## FUTURE PERFECT

TENSE SIGN -eri-

|               |
|---------------|
| audīv-er ō    |
| audīv-eri s   |
| audīv-eri t   |
| audīv-eri mus |
| audīv-eri tis |
| audīv-eri nt  |

| PRESENT SYSTEM     |                    | PERFECT SYSTEM      | SUPINE SYSTEM            |
|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| Stem: <b>audi-</b> |                    | Stem: <b>audīv-</b> | Stem: <b>audīt-</b>      |
| IMPERATIVE         |                    |                     |                          |
|                    | PRESENT            | FUTURE              |                          |
| SING.              | 1. —               | —                   |                          |
|                    | 2. <b>audī</b>     | <b>audī tō</b>      |                          |
|                    | 3. —               | <b>audī tō</b>      |                          |
| PLU.               | 1. —               | —                   |                          |
|                    | 2. <b>audī te</b>  | <b>audī tōte</b>    |                          |
|                    | 3. —               | <b>audī untō</b>    |                          |
| INFINITIVES        |                    |                     |                          |
|                    | PRESENT            | PERFECT             | FUTURE                   |
|                    | <b>audī re</b>     | <b>audīv isse</b>   | <b>audīt ūrus esse</b>   |
| PARTICIPLES        |                    |                     |                          |
|                    | PRESENT            |                     | FUTURE                   |
|                    | <b>audī ēns</b>    |                     | <b>audīt ūrus, a, um</b> |
| GERUND             |                    |                     |                          |
| Gen.               | <b>audi-ē ndī</b>  |                     |                          |
| Dat.               | <b>audi-ē ndō</b>  |                     |                          |
| Acc.               | <b>audi-ē ndum</b> |                     |                          |
| Abl.               | <b>audi-ē ndō</b>  |                     |                          |

## PASSIVE VOICE

Two stems used: **audi-**, **audīt-**

| PRESENT SYSTEM |   |             |             | SUPINE SYSTEM |               |             |  |
|----------------|---|-------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|--|
| Stem : audi-   |   |             |             | Stem : audit- |               |             |  |
| INDICATIVE     |   | SUBJUNCTIVE |             | INDICATIVE    |               | SUBJUNCTIVE |  |
| PRESENT        |   |             |             | PERFECT       |               |             |  |
| SING.          | { | audi-o r    | audi-a r    | audīt us sum  | audīt us sim  |             |  |
|                |   | audī ris    | audi-ā ris  | audīt us es   | audīt us sīs  |             |  |
|                |   | audī tur    | audi-ā tur  | audīt us est  | audīt us sit  |             |  |
| PLU.           | { | audī mur    | audi-ā mur  | audīt ī sumus | audīt ī sīmus |             |  |
|                |   | audī minī   | audi-ā minī | audīt ī estis | audīt ī sītis |             |  |
|                |   | audi-u ntur | audi-a ntur | audīt ī sunt  | audīt ī sint  |             |  |

## IMPERFECT

## PLUPERFECT

|       | TENSE SIGN -ba- | TENSE SIGN -re- |                |                 |
|-------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| SING. | audi-ē-ba r     | audī-re r       | audīt us eram  | audīt us essem  |
|       | audi-ē-bā ris   | audī-rē tis     | audīt us erās  | audīt us essēs  |
|       | audi-ē-bā tur   | audī-rē tur     | audīt us erat  | audīt us esset  |
| PLU.  | audi-ē-bā mur   | audī-rē mur     | audīt ī erāmus | audīt ī essēmus |
|       | audi-ē-bā minī  | audī-rē minī    | audīt ī erātis | audīt ī essētis |
|       | audi-ē-ba ntur  | audī-re ntur    | audīt ī erant  | audīt ī essent  |

## FUTURE

## FUTURE PERFECT

|       |             |                |
|-------|-------------|----------------|
| SING. | audi-a r    | audīt us erō   |
|       | audi-ē ris  | audīt us eris  |
|       | audi-ē tur  | audīt us erit  |
| PLU.  | audi-ē mur  | audīt ī erimus |
|       | audi-ē minī | audīt ī eritis |
|       | audi-e ntur | audīt ī erunt  |

## IMPERATIVE

## PRESENT

## FUTURE

|       |              |            |
|-------|--------------|------------|
| SING. | 1. —         | —          |
|       | 2. audī re   | audī tor   |
|       | 3. —         | audī tor   |
| PLU.  | 1. —         | —          |
|       | 2. audī minī | —          |
|       | 3. —         | audī untor |

## INFINITIVES

## PRESENT

## PERFECT

audī rī

audīt us esse

## FUTURE

audīt um irī

## PARTICIPLES

## GERUNDIVE

audi-e ndus, a, um

## PERFECT

audīt us, a, um

## DEPONENT VERBS

(PASSIVE IN FORM AND ACTIVE IN MEANING)

|                    | <i>1st Conjugation</i>        | <i>2d Conjugation</i>          | <i>3d Conjugation</i>         | <i>4th Conjugation</i>            |
|--------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
|                    | mīror, mīrārī,<br>mīrātus sum | vereor, verērī,<br>veritus sum | sequor, sequī,<br>secūtus sum | mentior, mentīrī,<br>mentītus sum |
| INDICATIVE         |                               |                                |                               |                                   |
| PRES.              | mīror                         | vereor                         | sequor                        | mentior                           |
| IMPERF.            | mīrābar                       | verēbar                        | sequēbar                      | mentiēbar                         |
| FUT.               | mīrābor                       | verēbor                        | sequar                        | mentiar                           |
| PERF.              | mīrātus sum                   | veritus sum                    | secūtus sum                   | mentītus sum                      |
| PLUP.              | mīrātus eram                  | veritus eram                   | secūtus eram                  | mentītus eram                     |
| FUT. P.            | mīrātus erō                   | veritus erō                    | secūtus erō                   | mentītus erō                      |
| SUBJUNCTIVE        |                               |                                |                               |                                   |
| PRES.              | mīrer                         | verear                         | sequar                        | mentiar                           |
| IMPERF.            | mīrārer                       | verērer                        | sequerer                      | mentīrer                          |
| PERF.              | mīrātus sim                   | veritus sim                    | secūtus sim                   | mentītus sim                      |
| PLUP.              | mīrātus essem                 | veritus essem                  | secūtus essem                 | mentītus essem                    |
| IMPERATIVE         |                               |                                |                               |                                   |
| PRES.              | mīrāre                        | verēre                         | sequere                       | mentīre                           |
| FUT.               | mīrātor                       | verētor                        | sequitor                      | mentītor                          |
| INFINITIVE         |                               |                                |                               |                                   |
| PRES.              | mīrārī                        | verērī                         | sequī                         | mentīrī                           |
| PERF.              | mīrātus esse                  | veritus esse                   | secūtus esse                  | mentītus esse                     |
| FUT.               | mīrātūrus esse                | veritūrus esse                 | secūtūrus esse                | mentītūrus esse                   |
| PARTICIPLES        |                               |                                |                               |                                   |
| PRES.              | mīrāns                        | verēns                         | sequēns                       | mentiēns                          |
| PERF.              | mīrātus                       | veritus                        | secūtus                       | mentītus                          |
| FUT.               | mīrātūrus                     | veritūrus                      | secūtūrus                     | mentītūrus                        |
| GER.               | mīrandus                      | verendus                       | sequendus                     | mentiendus                        |
| GERUND AND SUPINES |                               |                                |                               |                                   |
| GER.               | mīrandī                       | verendī                        | sequendī                      | mentiendī                         |
| SUP.               | mīrātum                       | veritum                        | secūtum                       | mentītum                          |
| SUP.               | mīrātū                        | veritū                         | secutū                        | mentītū                           |



## IRREGULAR VERBS

sum, esse, fui

possum, posse, potui

eō, ire, ivi, itum

## INDICATIVE

## PRESENT

sum

possum

eō

es

potes

īs

est

potest

it

sumus

possumus

īmus

estis

potestis

ītis

sunt

possunt

eunt

## IMPERFECT

eram

poteram

ībam

erās

poterās

ībās

erat

poterat

ībat

erāmus

poterāmus

ībāmus

erātis

poterātis

ībātis

erant

poterant

ībant

## FUTURE

erō

poterō

ībō

eris

poteris

ībis

erit

poterit

ībit

erimus

poterimus

ībimus

eritis

poteritis

ībitis

erunt

poterunt

ībunt

## PERFECT

fui

potui

ī(v)ī

fuistī

potuistī

ī(v)istī

fuit

potuit

ī(v)it

fuimus

potuimus

ī(v)imus

fuistis

potuistis

ī(v)istis

fuērunt (ēre)

potuērunt

ī(v)ērunt

## PLUPERFECT

|          |            |          |
|----------|------------|----------|
| fueram   | potueram   | īveram   |
| fuerās   | potuerās   | īverās   |
| fuerat   | potuerat   | īverat   |
| fuerāmus | potuerāmus | īverāmus |
| fuerātis | potuerātis | īverātis |
| fuerant  | potuerant  | īverant  |

## FUTURE PERFECT

|          |            |          |
|----------|------------|----------|
| fuerō    | potuerō    | īverō    |
| fueris   | potueris   | īveris   |
| fuerit   | potuerit   | īverit   |
| fuerimus | potuerimus | īverimus |
| fueritis | potueritis | īveritis |
| fuerint  | potuerint  | īverint  |

## SUBJUNCTIVE

## PRESENT

|       |          |       |
|-------|----------|-------|
| sim   | possim   | eam   |
| sīs   | possīs   | eās   |
| sit   | possit   | eat   |
| sīmus | possīmus | eāmus |
| sītis | possītis | eātis |
| sint  | possint  | eant  |

## IMPERFECT

|         |          |        |
|---------|----------|--------|
| essem   | possem   | īrem   |
| essēs   | possēs   | īrēs   |
| esset   | posset   | īret   |
| essēmus | possēmus | īrēmus |
| essētis | possētis | īrētis |
| essent  | possent  | īrent  |

## PERFECT

|          |            |          |
|----------|------------|----------|
| fuerim   | potuerim   | īverim   |
| fueris   | potueris   | īveris   |
| fuerit   | potuerit   | īverit   |
| fuerimus | potuerimus | īverimus |
| fueritis | potueritis | īveritis |
| fuerint  | potuerint  | īverint  |

## PLUPERFECT

|           |             |           |
|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| fuissem   | potuissem   | īvissem   |
| fuissēs   | potissēs    | īvissēs   |
| fuisset   | potuisset   | īvisset   |
| fuissēmus | potuissēmus | īvissēmus |
| fuissētis | potuissētis | īvissētis |
| fuissent  | potuissent  | īvissent  |

## IMPERATIVE

## PRESENT

|      |   |     |
|------|---|-----|
| es   | — | ī   |
| este | — | ite |

## FUTURE

|        |   |       |
|--------|---|-------|
| estō   | — | itō   |
| estō   | — | itō   |
| estōte | — | ītōte |
| sunto  | — | eunto |

## INFINITIVE

## PRESENT

|      |       |     |
|------|-------|-----|
| esse | posse | īre |
|------|-------|-----|

## PERFECT

|        |          |        |
|--------|----------|--------|
| fuisse | potuisse | īvisse |
|--------|----------|--------|

## FUTURE

|                     |   |             |
|---------------------|---|-------------|
| futūrus esse (fore) | — | itūrus esse |
|---------------------|---|-------------|

## PARTICIPLE

## PRESENT

|   |        |      |
|---|--------|------|
| — | potēns | īēns |
|---|--------|------|

## FUTURE

|         |   |        |
|---------|---|--------|
| futūrus | — | itūrus |
|---------|---|--------|

## GERUND

|   |   |       |
|---|---|-------|
| — | — | eundī |
|---|---|-------|

## SUPINE

|   |   |           |
|---|---|-----------|
| — | — | itum, itū |
|---|---|-----------|

IRREGULAR VERBS (*Continued*)

| ACTIVE                   | PASSIVE                 | SEMI-DEPONENT          |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| ferō, ferre, tulī, lātus | feror, ferri, lātus sum | fiō, fieri, factus sum |

## INDICATIVE

## PRESENT

|         |          |       |
|---------|----------|-------|
| ferō    | feror    | fiō   |
| fers    | ferris   | fīs   |
| fert    | fertur   | fit   |
| ferimus | ferimur  | fīmus |
| fertis  | ferimini | fītis |
| ferunt  | feruntur | fiunt |

## IMPERFECT

|           |            |          |
|-----------|------------|----------|
| ferēbam   | ferēbar    | fiēbam   |
| ferēbās   | ferēbāris  | fiēbas   |
| ferēbat   | ferēbātur  | fiēbat   |
| ferēbāmus | ferēbāmur  | fiēbāmus |
| ferēbātis | ferēbāmini | fiēbātis |
| ferēbant  | ferēbantur | fiēbant  |

## FUTURE

|         |          |        |
|---------|----------|--------|
| feram   | ferar    | fiam   |
| ferēs   | ferēris  | fīēs   |
| feret   | ferētur  | fiet   |
| ferēmus | ferēmur  | fīēmus |
| ferētis | ferēmini | fīētis |
| ferent  | ferentur | fient  |

## PERFECT

|                |            |             |
|----------------|------------|-------------|
| tulī           | lātus sum  | factus sum  |
| tulistī        | lātus es   | factus es   |
| tulit          | lātus est  | factus est  |
| tulimus        | lātī sumus | factī sumus |
| tulistis       | lātī estis | factī estis |
| tulērunt (ēre) | lātī sunt  | factī sunt  |

## PLUPERFECT

|           |             |              |
|-----------|-------------|--------------|
| tuleram   | lātus eram  | factus eram  |
| tuleras   | lātus eras  | factus erās  |
| tulerat   | lātus erat  | factus erat  |
| tulerāmus | lātī erāmus | factī erāmus |
| tulerātis | lātī erātis | factī erātis |
| tulerant  | lātī erant  | factī erant  |

## FUTURE PERFECT

|           |             |              |
|-----------|-------------|--------------|
| tulerō    | lātus erō   | factus erō   |
| tuleris   | lātus eris  | factus eris  |
| tulerit   | lātus erit  | factus erit  |
| tulerimus | lātī erimus | factī erimus |
| tuleritis | lātī eritis | factī eritis |
| tulerint  | lātī erunt  | factī erunt  |

## SUBJUNCTIVE

## PRESENT

|         |          |        |
|---------|----------|--------|
| feram   | ferar    | fiam   |
| ferās   | ferāris  | fias   |
| ferat   | ferātur  | fiat   |
| ferāmus | ferāmur  | fiāmus |
| ferātis | ferāmini | fiātis |
| ferant  | ferantur | fiant  |

## IMPERFECT

|          |           |          |
|----------|-----------|----------|
| ferrem   | ferrer    | fierem   |
| ferrēs   | ferrēris  | fierēs   |
| ferret   | ferrētur  | fieret   |
| ferrēmus | ferrēmur  | fierēmus |
| ferrētis | ferrēmini | fierētis |
| ferrent  | ferrentur | fierent  |

## PERFECT

|           |            |             |
|-----------|------------|-------------|
| tulerim   | lātus sim  | factus sim  |
| tuleris   | lātus sis  | factus sis  |
| tulerit   | lātus sit  | factus sit  |
| tulerimus | lātī sīmus | factī sīmus |
| tuleritis | lātī sītis | factī sītis |
| tulerint  | lātī sint  | factī sint  |

## PLUPERFECT

|            |              |               |
|------------|--------------|---------------|
| tulissem   | lātus essem  | factus essem  |
| tulissēs   | lātus essēs  | factus essēs  |
| tulisset   | lātus esset  | factus esset  |
| tulissēmus | lāti essēmus | factī essēmus |
| tulissētis | lāti essētis | factī essētis |
| tulissent  | lāti essent  | factī essent  |

## IMPERATIVE

## PRESENT

|       |          |      |
|-------|----------|------|
| fer   | ferre    | fī   |
| ferte | feriminī | fīte |

## FUTURE

|         |          |        |
|---------|----------|--------|
| fertō   | fertor   | fītō   |
| fertō   | fertor   | fītō   |
| fertōte | —        | fītōte |
| feruntō | feruntor | fīuntō |

## INFINITIVES

## PRESENT

|       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|
| ferre | ferrī | fierī |
|-------|-------|-------|

## PERFECT

|         |            |             |
|---------|------------|-------------|
| tulisse | lātus esse | factus esse |
|---------|------------|-------------|

## FUTURE

|              |           |            |
|--------------|-----------|------------|
| lātūrus esse | lātum irī | factum irī |
|--------------|-----------|------------|

## PARTICIPLES

## PRESENT

|        |   |   |
|--------|---|---|
| ferēns | — | — |
|--------|---|---|

## PERFECT

|   |       |        |
|---|-------|--------|
| — | lātus | factus |
|---|-------|--------|

## GERUND AND GERUNDIVE

|         |          |           |
|---------|----------|-----------|
| ferendī | ferendus | faciendus |
|---------|----------|-----------|

## SUPINES

lātum, -ū

## TEXT OF THE FIRST THIRTY CHAPTERS

1. Gallia est omnis dīvisā in partēs trēs, quārum ūnam incolunt Belgae, aliam Aquītānī, tertiam, quī ipsōrum linguā Celtae, nostrā Gallī appellantur. Hī omnēs linguā, īnstitūtīs, lēgibus inter sē differunt. Gallōs ab Aquītānīs Garumna flūmen, ā Belgīs Mātrona et Sēquana dīvidit. Hōrum omnium fortissimī sunt Belgae, proptereā quod ā cultū atque hūmānitāte prōvinciae longissimē absunt, minimēque ad eōs mercātōrēs saepe commeant atque ea quae ad effēminandōs animōs pertinent important, proximēque sunt Germānīs, quī trāns Rhēnum incolunt, quibuscum continenter bellum gerunt. Quā dē causā Helvētiī quoque reliquōs Gallōs virtūte praecēdunt, quod ferē cotīdiānīs proeliīs cum Germānīs contendunt, cum aut suīs fīnibus eōs prohibent, aut ipsī in eōrum fīnibus bellum gerunt. Eōrum ūna pars, quam Gallōs obtinēre dictum est, initium capit ā flūmine Rhodanō; continētur Garumnā flūmine, Oceanō, fīnibus Belgārum; attingit etiam ab Sēquanīs et Helvētiīs flūmen Rhēnum; vergit ad septentriōnēs. Belgae ab extrēmīs Galliae fīnibus oriuntur; pertinent ad īferiōrem partem flūminis



Rhēnī; spectant in septentriōnēs et orientem sōlem. Aquītānia ā Garumnā flūmine ad Pŷrēnaeōs montēs et ad eam partem Oceanī quae est ad Hispāniam pertinet; spectat inter occāsum sōlis et septentriōnēs.

2. Apud Helvētiōs longē nōbilissimus et dītissimus fuit Orgetorīx. Is M. Messālā et M. Pisōne cōsulibus rēgnī cupiditāte inductus coniūrātiōnem nōbilitātis fēcit et cīvitatī persuāsit ut dē finibus suis cum omnibus cōpiīs exīrent: perfacile esse, cum virtūte omnibus praestārent, tōtīus Galliae imperiō potīrī. Id hōc facilius eīs persuāsit, quod undique locī nātūrā Helvētiī continentur: unā ex parte flūmine Rhēnō, lātissimō atque altissimō, quī agrum Helvētium ā Germānīs dīvidit; alterā ex parte monte Iūrā altissimō, quī est inter Sēquanōs et Helvētiōs; tertiā lacū Lemannō et flūmine Rhodanō, quī prōvinciam nostram ab Helvētiīs dīvidit. Hīs rēbus fiēbat ut et minus lātē vagārentur, et minus facile finitimīs bellum īferre possent; quā ex parte hominēs bellandī cupidī māgnō dolōre adficiēbantur. Prō multitudīne autem hominum et prō gloriā bellī atque fortitudinis angustōs sē finēs habēre arbitrābantur, quī in longitudinem mīlia passuum CCXL, in lātitudinem CLXXX patēbant.

3. Hīs rēbus adductī et auctōritāte Orgetorīgis permōtī cōstituērunt ea quae ad proficīscendūm pertīnērent comparāre, iūmentōrum et carrōrum quam māximum numerum coēmere, sēmentēs, quam māxi-

mās facere, ut in itinere cōpia frūmentī suppeteret, cum proximīs cīvitatibus pācem et amīcitiam cōnfīrmāre. Ad eās rēs cōnficiendās biennium sibi satis esse dūxērunt: in tertium annum profectiōnem lēge cōnfīrmant. Ad eās rēs cōnficiendās Orgetorīx dēligitur. Is sibi lēgatiōnem ad cīvitatēs suscēpit. In eō itinere persuādet Casticō, Catamantaloedis filiō, Sēquanō, cūius pater rēgnū in Sēquanīs multōs annōs obtinuerat et ā senātū populī Rōmānī amīcus appellātus erat, ut rēgnū in cīvitate suā occupāret, quod pater ante habuerat; itemque Dumnorīgī Haeduō, frātrī Dīviciācī, quī eō tempore prīncipātum in cīvitate obtinēbat ac māximē plēbī acceptus erat, ut idem cōnārētur persuādet eīque filiā suā in mātirimōnium dat. Perfacile factū esse illīs probat cōnāta perficere, proptereā quod ipse suae cīvitatīs imperium obtentūrus esset: nōn esse dubium quīn tōtīus Galliae plūrimū Helvētiī possent; sē suīs cōpiīs suōque exercitū illīs rēgna conciliātūrum cōnfīrmat. Hāc ōrātiōne adductī inter sē fidem et iūsiūrandum dant et rēgnō occupātō per trēs potentissimōs ac fīrmissimōs populōs tōtīus Galliae sēsē potīrī posse spērant.

4. Ea rēs est Helvētiīs per indicium ēnūntiāta. Mōribus suīs Orgetorīgem ex vinculis causam dīcere coēgērunt; damnātum poenam sequī oportēbat ut īgnī cremārētur. Diē cōstitutā causae dictiōnis Orgetorīx ad iūdicium omnem suā familiā, ad hominū mīlia decem, undique coēgit et omnēs

clientēs obaerātōsque suōs, quōrum māgnūm numerum habēbat, eōdem condūxit: per eōs, nē causam dīceret, sē ēripuit. Cum cīvītās ob eam rem incitāta armīs iūs suum exsequī cōnārētur multitudinemque hominum ex agrīs magistrātūs cōgerent, Orgetorīx mortuus est; neque abest suspīciō, ut Helvētiī arbitrantur, quīn ipse sibi mortem cōnscīverit.

5. Post ēius mortem nihilō minus Helvētiī id quod cōstituerant facere cōnantur, ut ē fīnibus suīs exeant. Ubi iam sē ad eam rem parātōs esse arbitrātī sunt, oppida sua omnia, numerō ad duodecim, vīcōs ad quadringentōs, reliqua prīvāta aedificia incendunt, frūmentum omne, praeterquam quod sēcum portātūrī erant, combūrunt, ut domum reditiōnis spē sublātā parātiōrēs ad omnia perīcula subeunda essent, trium mēnsūm molita cibāria sibi quemque domō efferre iubent. Persuādent Rauricīs et Tulingīs et Latobrigīs finitimīs utī eōdem ūsī cōnsiliō oppidīs suīs vīcīsque exūstīs ūnā cum iīs proficīscantur, Boiōsque, quī trāns Rhēnum incoluerant et in agrum Nōricum trānsierant Nōrēiamque oppūgnārant, receptōs ad sē sociōs sibi ascīscunt.

6. Erant omnīnō itinera duo, quibus itineribus domō exīre possent: ūnum per Sēquanōs, angustum et difficile, inter montem Iūram et flūmen Rhodanum, vix quā singulī carrī dūcerentur; mōns autem altissimus impendēbat, ut facile perpaucī prohibēre possent: alterum per prōvinciam nostram, multō facilius atque expeditius, proptereā quod inter fīnēs Helvē-

tiōrum et Allobrogum, quī nūper pācātī erant, Rhodanus fluit isque nōnnūllīs locīs vadō trānsitur. Extrēmum oppidum Allobrogum est proximumque Helvētiōrum fīnibus Genava. Ex eō oppidō pōns ad Helvētiōs pertinet. Allobrogibus sēsē vel persuāsūrōs, quod nōndum bonō animō in populum Rōmānum vidērentur, exīstimābant, vel vī coāctūrōs ut per suōs fīnēs eōs ire paterentur. Omnibus rēbus ad profectiōnem comparātīs diem dīcunt, quā diē ad rīpam Rhodanī omnēs conveniant. Is diēs erat a. d. V. Kal. Apr. L. Pisōne, A. Gabiniō cōsulibus.

7. Caesarī cum id nūntiātum esset, eōs per prōvinciam nostram iter facere cōnārī, mātūrat ab urbe proficīscī et quam māximīs potest itineribus in Galliam ulteriōrem contendit et ad Genavam pervēnit. Prōvinciae tōtī quam māximum potest mīlitum numerum imperat (erat omnīnō in Galliā ulteriōre legiō ūna) pontem quī erat ad Genavam iubet rescindī. Ubi dē ēius adventū Helvētiī certiōrēs factī sunt, lēgātōs ad eum mittunt nōbilissimōs cīvitātis, cūius lēgātiōnis Nammēius et Verucloetius prīncipem locum obtinēbant, quī dīcerent sibi esse in animō sine ūllō maleficiō iter per prōvinciam facere, proptereā quod aliud iter habērent nūllum: rogāre ut ēius voluntāte id sibi facere liceat. Caesar, quod memoriā tenēbat L. Cassium cōsulem occīsum exercitumque ēius ab Helvētiīs pulsum et sub iugum missum, concēdendum nōn putābat; neque hominēs inimicō animō datā facultāte per prōvinciam itineris

faciundī temperātūrōs ab iniūriā et maleficiō exīstīmābat. Tamen, ut spatium intercēdere posset, dum mīlitēs quōs imperāverat convenīrent, lēgātīs respondit diem sē ad dēliberandum sūmptūrum: sī quid vellent, ad Īdūs Apr. reverterentur.

8. Intereā eā legiōne quam sēcum habēbat mīlitibusque quī ex prōvinciā convēnerant ā lacū Lemannō, quī in flūmen Rhodanum influit, ad montem Iūram, quī finēs Sēquanōrum ab Helvētiīs dīvidit, mīlia passuum decem novem mūrū in altitudinem pedum sēdecim fossamque perdūcit. Eō opere perfectō praesidia dispōnit, castella commūnit, quō facilius, sī sē invītō trānsīre cōnārentur, prohibēre possit. Ubi ea diēs quam cōstituerat cum lēgātīs vēnit, et lēgātī ad eum revertērunt, negat sē mōre et exemplō populī Rōmānī posse iter ūllī per prōvinciam dare et, sī vim facere cōnentur, prohibitūrum ostendit. Helvētiī eā spē dēiectī nāvibus iūctīs ratibusque complūribus factīs, aliī vadīs Rhodanī, quā minima altitūdō flūminis erat, nōnnumquam interdiū, saepius noctū, si perrumpere possent cōnātī, operis mūnitiōne et mīlitum concursū et tēlis repulsī hōc cōnātū dēstitērunt.

9. Relinquēbātur ūna per Sēquanōs via, quā Sēquanīs invītīs propter angustiās īre nōn poterant. Hīs cum suā sponte persuādēre nōn possent, lēgātōs ad Dumnorīgem Haeduum mittunt, ut eō dēprecātōre ā Sēquanīs impetrārent. Dumnorīx grātiā et largitiōne apud Sēquanōs plūrimū poterat et Helvētiīs

erat amīcus, quod ex eā cīvitatē Orgetorīgis filiam in mātīmōnium dūxerat, et cupiditatē rēgnī adductus novīs rēbus studēbat et quam plūrimās cīvitatēs suō beneficiō habēre obstrīctās volēbat. Itaque rem suscipit et ā Sēquanīs impetrat ut per fīnēs suōs Helvētiōs ire patiantur, obsidēsque utī inter sēsē dent perficit: Sēquanī, nē itinere Helvētiōs prohibeant, Helvētiī, ut sine maleficiō et iniūriā trānseant.

10. Caesarī renūntiātur Helvētiīs esse in animō per agrum Sēquanōrum et Haeduōrum iter in Santonum fīnēs facere, quī nōn longē ā Tolōsātium fīnibus absunt, quae cīvitas est in prōvinciā. Id sī fieret, intellegēbat māgnō cum periculō prōvinciae futūrum ut hominēs bellicōsōs, populī Rōmānī inimicōs, locīs patentibus māximēque frūmentāriīs fīnitimōs habēret. Ob eās causās eī mūnitiōnī quam fēcerat T. Labiēnum lēgātum praefēcit, ipse in Italiam māgnīs itinēribus contendit duāsque ibi legiōnēs cōnscrībit et trēs, quae circum Aquilēiam hiemābant, ex hībernīs ēdūcit et, quā proximum iter in ulteriōrem Galliam per Alpēs erat, cum hīs quīnque legiōnibus ire contendit. Ibi Ceutrōnēs et Grāiocelī et Caturīgēs locīs superiōribus occupātīs itinere exercitum prohibēre cōnantur. Complūribus hīs proeliis pulsīs ab Ōcelō, quod est citeriōris prōvinciae extrēmum, in fīnēs Vocontiōrum ulteriōris prōvinciae diē septimō pervēnit; inde in Allobrogum fīnēs, ab Allobrogibus in Segūsiāvōs exercitum dūcit. Hī sunt extrā prōvinciam trāns Rhodanum prīmī.



11. Helvētiī iam per angustīās et finēs Sēquanōrum suās cōpiās trādūxerant et in Haeduōrum finēs pervēnerant eōrumque agrōs populābantur. Haeduī, cum sē suaque ab iīs dēfendere nōn possent, lēgātōs ad Caesarem mittunt rogātum auxilium : ita sē omnī tempore dē populō Rōmānō meritōs esse, ut paene in cōspectū exercitūs nostrī agrī vāstārī, liberī eōrum in servitūtem abdūcī, oppida expūgnārī nōn dēbuerint. Eōdem tempore Haeduī, Ambarri, necessariī et cōnsanguinei Haeduōrum, Caesarem certiōrem faciunt sēsē dēpopulātis agrīs nōn facile ab oppidīs vim hostium prohibēre. Item Allobrogēs, quī trāns Rhodanum vīcōs possessiōnēsque habēbant, fugā sē ad Caesarem recipiunt et dēmōnstrant sibi praeter agrī solum nihil esse reliquī. Quibus rēbus adductus Caesar nōn exspectandum sibi statuit, dum omnibus fortūnis sociōrum cōsūmptīs in Santonēs Helvētiī pervenīrent.

12. Flūmen est Arar, quod per finēs Haeduōrum et Sēquanōrum in Rhodanum īnfluit incrēdibilī lēnitāte, ita ut oculīs in utram partem fluat iūdicārī nōn possit. Id Helvētiī ratibus ac lintribus iūctīs trānsībant. Ubi per explōrātōrēs Caesar certior factus est trēs iam cōpiārum partēs Helvētiōs id flūmen trādūxisse, quārtam ferē partem citrā flūmen Ararim reliquam esse, dē tertiā vigiliā cum legiōnibus tribus ē castrīs profectus ad eam partem pervēnit quae nōndum flūmen trānsierat. Eōs impeditōs et inopīnantēs aggressus māgnam eōrum partem



concīdit: reliquī fugae sēsē mandārunt atque in proximās silvās abdidērunt. Is pāgus appellābātur Tigurīnus; nam omnis cīvītās Helvētia in quattuor pāgōs dīvīsa est. Hīc pāgus ūnus, cum domō exīssset patrum nostrōrum memoriā, L. Cassium cōsulem interfēcerat et ēius exercitum sub iugum mīserat. Ita sīve cāsū sīve cōnsiliō deōrum immortalīum, quae pars cīvītātis Helvētiae īnsīgnem calamitātem populō Rōmānō intulerat, ea prīnceps poēnas persolvit. Quā in rē Caesar nōn solum pūblicās, sed etiam prīvātās iniūriās ultus est, quod ēius socerī L. Pisōnis avum, L. Pisōnem lēgātum, Tigurīnī eōdem proeliō quō Cassium interfēcerant.

13. Hōc proeliō factō, reliquās cōpiās Helvētiōrum ut cōsequī posset, pontem in Arāre faciundum cūrat atque ita exercitum trādūcit. Helvētiī repentinō ēius adventū commōtī cum id, quod ipsī diēbus vīgintī aegerrimē cōnfēcerant, ut flūmen trānsīrent, ūnō illum diē fēcisse intellexerent, lēgātōs ad eum mittunt; cūius lēgātiōnis Dīvicō prīnceps fuit, quī bellō Cassiānō dux Helvētiōrum fuerat. Is ita cum Caesar ēgit: sī pācem populus Rōmānus cum Helvētiīs faceret, in eam partem itūrōs atque ibi futūrōs Helvētiōs ubi eōs Caesar cōstituisset atque esse voluisset; sīn bellō sequī persevērāret, reminīscerētur et veteris incommodī populī Rōmānī et prīstinae virtūtis Helvētiōrum. Quod improvīsō ūnum pāgum adortus esset, cum iī quī flūmen trānsīssent suīs auxilium ferre nōn possent, nē ob eam

rem aut suae māgnopere virtūtī tribueret aut ipsōs dēspiceret. Sē ita ā patribus māiōribusque suīs didicisse, ut magis virtūte quam dolō contenderent aut īnsidiīs nīterentur. Quārē nē committeret ut is locus ubi cōstitissent ex calamitāte populī Rōmānī et interneciōne exercitūs nōmen caperet aut memoriam prōderet.

14. Hīs Caesar ita respondit: eō sibi minus dubitātiōnis darī, quod eās rēs quās lēgātī Helvētiī commemorāssent memoriā tenēret, atque eō gravius ferre, quō minus meritō populī Rōmānī accidissent: quī sī alicūius iniūriae sibi cōnsciū fuisset, nōn fuisse difficile cavēre; sed eō dēceptum, quod neque commissum ā sē intellexeret quārē timēret, neque sine causā timendum putāret. Quod sī veteris contumēliae oblīvīscī vellet, num etiam recentium iniūriarum, quod eō invītō iter per prōvinciam per vim temptāssent, quod Haeduōs, quod Ambarrōs, quod Allobrogās vexāssent, memoriam dēpōnere posse? Quod suā victōriā tam īsolenter glōriārentur quodque tam diū sē impūne iniūriās tulisse admīrārentur, eōdem pertinēre. Cōsuēsse enim deōs immortālēs, quō gravius hominēs ex commūtātiōne rērum doleant, quōs prō scelere eōrum ulcīscī velint, hīs secundiōrēs interdum rēs et diūturniōrem impūnitātem concēdere. Cum ea ita sint, tamen, sī obsidēs ab iīs sibi dentur, utī ea quae polliceantur factūrōs intellegat, et sī Haeduīs dē iniūriīs quās ipsīs sociīsque eōrum intulerint, item sī Allobrogibus satisfaciant,

sēsē cum iīs pācem esse factūrum. Dīvicō respondit: ita Helvētiōs ā māiōribus suis īnstitūtōs esse, utī obsidēs accipere, nōn dare, cōsuērīnt: ēius rei populum Rōmānum esse testem. Hōc respōnsō datō discessit.

15. Posterō diē castra ex eō locō movent. Idem facit Caesar equitātumque omnem, ad numerum quattuor mīlium, quem ex omnī prōvinciā et Haeduīs atque eōrum sociīs coāctum habēbat, praemittit, quī videant quās in partēs hostēs iter faciant. Quī cupidius novissimum āgmen īnsecūtī aliēnō locō cum equitātū Helvētiōrum proelium committunt; et paucī dē nostrīs cadunt. Quō proeliō sublātī Helvētiī, quod quīngentīs equitibus tantam multitudinem equitum prōpulerant, audācius subsistere nōnnumquam et novissimō āgmine proeliō nostros lacescere coepērunt. Caesar suōs ā proeliō continēbat ac satis habēbat in praesentiā hostem rapīnīs, pābulātiōnibus populātiōnibusque prohibēre. Ita diēs circiter quīndecim iter fēcērunt, utī inter novissimum hostium āgmen et nostrum primum nōn amplius quīnīs aut sēnīs mīlibus passuum interesset.

16. Interim cotīdiē Caesar Haeduōs frūmentum, quod essent pūblicē pollicitī, flāgitāre. Nam propter frīgora, quod Gallia sub septentriōnibus, ut ante dictum est, posita est, nōn modo frūmenta in agrīs mātūra nōn erant, sed nē pābulī quidem satis māgna cōpia suppetēbat: eō autem frūmentō quod flūmine Arare nāvibus subvexerat propterea utī minus

poterat, quod iter ab Arare Helvētiī āverterant, ā quibus discēdere nōlēbat. Diem ex diē dūcere Haeduī: cōferri, comportārī, adesse dīcere. Ubi sē diūtius dūcī intellēxit et diem īnstāre quō diē frūmentum mīlitibus mētīrī oportēret, convocātis eōrum prīncipibus, quōrum māgnam cōpiam in castrīs habēbat, in hīs Dīviciācō et Liscō, quī summō magistrātūī praeerat, quem vergobretum appellant Haeduī, quī creātur annuus et vītae necisque in suōs habet potestātem, graviter eōs accūsāt, quod, cum neque emī neque ex agrīs sūmī posset, tam necessariō tempore, tam propinquīs hostibus ab iīs nōn sublevētur; praesertim cum māgnā ex parte eōrum precibus adductus bellum suscepit, multō etiam gravius quod sit dēstitūtus queritur.

17. Tum dēmum Liscus ōrātiōne Caesaris adductus quod anteā tacuerat prōpōnit: esse nōnnūllōs quōrum auctōritās apud plēbem plūrimum valeat, quī prīvātīm plūs possint quam ipsī magistrātūs. Hōs sēditiōsā atque improbā ōrātiōne multitudinem dēterrēre nē frūmentum cōferant, quod praestāre dēbeant: sī iam prīncipātum Galliae obtinēre nōn possint, Gallōrum quam Rōmānōrum imperia praeferre, neque dubitāre [dēbeant] quīn, sī Helvētiōs superāverint Rōmānī, ūnā cum reliquā Galliā Haeduīs libertātem sint ēreptūrī. Ab eīsdem nostra cōnsilia quaeque in castrīs gerantur hostibus ēnūntiārī: hōs ā sē coērcērī nōn posse: quīn etiam, quod necessariam rem coactus Caesari ēnūntiārit, intelle-

gere sēsē quantō id cum perīculō fēcerit, et ob eam causam, quam diū potuerit, tacuisse.

18. Caesar hāc ōrātiōne Liscī Dumnorīgem, Dīviciācī frātre, dēsīgnārī sentiēbat, sed, quod plūribus praesentibus eās rēs iactārī nōlēbat, celeriter concilium dīmittit, Liscum retinet. Quaerit ex sōlō ea quae in conventū dīxerat. Dīcit līberius atque audācius. Eadem sēcrētō ab aliīs quaerit; reperit esse vēra: ipsum esse Dumnorīgem, summā audāciā, māgnā apud plēbem propter līberalitātem grātiā, cupidum rērum novārum. Complūrēs annōs portōria reliquaque omnia Haeduōrum vectīgālia parvō pretiō redēpta habēre, proptereā quod illō licente contrā licērī audeat nēmō. Hīs rēbus et suam rem familiārem auxisse et facultātēs ad largiendum māgnās comparāsse; māgnū numerum equitātūs suō sūmptū semper alere et circum sē habēre, neque solum domī, sed etiam apud fīnitimās cīvitatēs largiter posse, atque hūius potentiae causā mātrem in Biturīgibus hominī illīc nōbilissimō ac potentissimō conlocāsse, ipsum ex Helvētiīs uxōrem habēre, sorōrem ex mātre et propinquās suās nūptum in aliās cīvitatēs conlocāsse. Favēre et cupere Helvētiīs propter eam adfīnitātem, ōdisse etiam suō nōmine Caesarem et Rōmānōs, quod eōrum adventū potentia ēius dēminūta et Dīviciācus frāter in antiqum locum grātie atque honōris sit restitūtus. sī quid accidat Rōmānis, summam in spem per Helvētiōs rēgnī obtinendī venīre; imperiō populī Rō-

mānī nōn modo dē rēgnō, sed etiam dē eā quam habeat grātiā dēspērāre. Reperiēbat etiam in quarendō Caesar, quod proelium equestre adversum paucīs ante diēbus esset factum, initium ēius fugae factum ā Dumnorīge atque ēius equitibus (nam equitātuī quem auxiliō Caesarī Haeduī mīserant Dumnorīx praeerat): eōrum fugā reliquum esse equitātum perterritum.

19. Quibus rēbus cōgnitīs, cum ad hās suspiciōnēs certissimae rēs accēderent, quod per finēs Sēquanōrum Helvētiōs trādūxisset, quod obsidēs inter eōs dandōs cūrāset, quod ea omnia nōn modo iniussū suō et cīvītātis, sed etiam īnscientibus ipsīs fēcisset, quod ā magistrātū Haeduōrum accūsārētur, satis esse causae arbitrābātur quārē in eum aut ipse animadverteret, aut cīvītātem animadvertere iubēret. Hīs omnibus rēbus ūnum repūgnābat, quod Dīviciācī frātris summum in populum Rōmānum studium, summam in sē voluntātem, ēgregiam fidem, iūstītiā, temperantiā cōgnōverāt: nam nē ēius suppliciō Dīviciācī animum offenderet verēbātur. Itaque prius quam quicquam cōnārētur Dīviciācum ad sē vocārī iubet et cotīdiānīs interpretibus remōtīs, per C. Valerium Procillum, prīncipem Galliae prōvinciae, familiārem suum, cuī summam omnium rērum fidem habēbat, cum eō conloquitur: simul commonefacit quae ipsō praesente in conciliō Gallōrum dē Dumnorīge sint dicta, et ostendit quae sēparātīm quisque dē eō apud sē dīxerit. Petit atque



hortātur ut sine ēius offēsiōne animī vel ipse dē eō causā cōgnitā statuāt, vel cīvitatē statuere iubeat.

20. Dīviciācus multīs cum lacrimīs Caesarem complexus obsecrāre coepit nē quid gravius in frātre statueret: scīre sē illa esse vēra, nec quemquam ex eō plūs quam sē dolōris capere, proptereā quod, cum ipse grātiā plūrimū domī atque in reliquā Galliā, ille minimum propter adulēscētiā posset, per sē crēvisset; quibus opibus ac nervīs nōn solum ad minuendam grātiā, sed paene ad perniciem suā ūterētur. Sēsē tamen et amōre frāternō et exīstīmātiōne vulgī commovērī. Quod sī quid eī ā Caesare gravius accidisset, cum ipse eum locum amīcitiae apud eum tenēret, nēminem exīstīmātūrum nōn suā voluntāte factum; quā ex rē futūrum utī tōtīus Galliae animī ā sē āverterentur. Haec cum plūribus verbīs flēns ā Caesare peteret, Caesar ēius dextram prendit; cōsōlātus rogat finem ōrandī faciat; tantī ēius apud sē grātiā esse ostendit, utī et reī pūblīcae iniūriā et suū dolōrem ēius voluntātī ac precibus condōnet. Dumnorīgē ad sē vocat, frātre adhibet; quae in eō reprehendat ostendit; quae ipse intellegat, quae cīvitas querātur prōpōnit; monet ut in reliquū tempus omnēs suspiciōnēs vītet; praeterita sē Dīviciācō frātrī condōnāre dīcit. Dumnorīgī custōdēs pōnit, ut quae agat, quibuscum loquātur scīre possit.

21. Eōdem diē ab explōrātōribus certior factus hostēs sub monte cōnsēdisse mīlia passuum ab ipsius castrīs octō, quālis esset nātūra montis et quālis in



circuitū ascēsus quī cōgnōscerent mīsīt. Renūntiātum est facilem esse. Dē tertiā vigiliā Tītum Labiēnum, lēgātum prō praetōre, cum duābus legiōnibus et iīs ducibus quī iter cōgnōverant summum iugum montis ascendere iubet; quid suī cōnsiliū sit ostendit. Ipse dē quārtā vigiliā eōdem itinere quō hostēs ierant ad eōs contendit equitātumque omnem ante sē mittit. P. Cōnsidius, quī rei militāris perītissimus habēbātur et in exercitū L. Sullae et postea in M. Crassī fuerat, cum explōrātōribus praemittitur.

22. Prīmā lūce, cum summus mōns ā T. Labiēnō tenērētur, ipse ab hostium castrīs nōn lōngius mīlle et quīngentīs passibus abesset, neque, ut postea ex captīvīs comperit, aut ipsīus adventus aut Labiēnī cōgnitus esset, Cōnsidius equō admissō ad eum accurrit, dīcit montem, quem ā Labiēnō occupārī voluerit, ab hostibus tenērī: id sē ā Gallicīs armīs atque īnsignibus cōgnōvisse. Caesar suās cōpiās in proximum collem subdūcit, aciem īnstruit. Labiēnus, ut erat eī praeceptum ā Caesare nē proelium committeret, nisi ipsīus cōpiae prope hostium castra vīsae essent, ut undique ūnō tempore in hostēs impetus fieret, monte occupātō nostrōs exspectābat proeliōque abstinēbat. Multō denique diē per explōrātōrēs Caesar cōgnōvit et montem ā suis tenērī et Helvētiōs castra mōvisse et Cōnsidium timōre perterritum quod nōn vīdisset prō vīsō sibi renūntiāsse. Eō diē quō cōnsuērat intervallō hostēs sequitur et mīlia passuum tria ab eōrum castrīs castra pōnit.

23. Postrīdiē ēius diēi, quod omnīnō biduum supererat, cum exercituī frūmentum mētīrī oportēret, et quod ā Bibracte, oppidō Haeduōrum longe māximō et cōpiōsissimō, nōn amplius mīlibus passuum XVIII aberat, reī frūmentāriae prōspiciendum exīstimāvit: iter ab Helvētiīs āvertit ac Bibracte īre contendit. Ea rēs per fugitīvōs L. Aemiliī, decuriōnis equitum Gallōrum, hostibus nūntiātur. Helvētiī, seu quod timōre perterritōs Rōmānōs discēdere ā sē exīstimārent, eō magis, quod prīdiē superiōribus locīs occupātis proelium nōn commīsissent, sīve eō, quod rē frūmentāriā interclūdī posse cōfīderent, commūtātō cōnsiliō atque itinere conversō nostrōs ā novissimō āgmine īnsequī ac lacescere coepērunt.

24. Postquam id animum advertit, cōpiās suās Caesar in proximum collem subdūcit equitātumque, quī sustinēret hostium impetum, mīsīt. Ipse interim in colle mediō triplicem aciem īnstrūxit legiōnum quattuor veterānārum [ita utī suprā]; sed in summō iugō duās legiōnēs, quās in Galliā citeriōre proximē cōnscrīpserat, et omnia auxilia conlocāvit ac tōtum montem hominibus complēvit; intereā sarcinās in ūnum locum cōnferrī et eum ab hīs quī in superiōre aciē cōstiterant mūnīrī iussit. Helvētiī cum omnibus suīs carrīs secūtī impedīmenta in ūnum locum contulērunt; ipsī cōfertissimā aciē rēiectō nostrō equitātū phalange factā sub prīmam nostram aciem successērunt.

25. Caesar prīmum suō, deinde omnium ex cōn-

spectū remōtis equīs, ut aequātō omnium periculō spem fugae tolleret, cohortātus suōs proelium comīsīt. Mīlitēs ē locō superiōre pīlis missīs facile hostium phalangem perfrēgērunt. Eā disiectā gladiīs dēstrīctīs in eōs impetum fēcērunt. Gallīs māgnō ad pūgnam erat impedīmento quod plūribus eōrum scūtīs ūnō ictū pīlōrum trānsfixīs et conligātīs, cum ferrum sē īnflexisset, neque ēvellere neque sinistrā impedītā satis commodē pūgnāre poterant, multī ut diū iactātō bracchiō praeoptārent scūtum manū ēmittere et nūdō corpore pūgnāre. Tandem vulneribus dēfessī et pedem referre et, quod mōns suberat circiter mīlle passuum, eō sē recipere coepērunt. Captō monte et succēdentibus nostrīs Boiī et Tulingī, quī hominum mīlibus circiter XV āgmen hostium claudēbant et novissimīs praesidiō erant, ex itinere nostrōs latere apertō aggressī circumvenīre, et id cōnspicātī Helvētiī, quī in montem sēsē recēperant, rūsus īnstāre et proelium redintegrāre coepērunt. Rōmānī conversa sīgna bipartītō intulērunt: prīma ac secunda aciēs, ut victīs ac submōtis resisteret, tertia, ut venientēs exciperet.

26. Ita ancipitī proeliō diū atque ācritēr pūgnātum est. Diūtius cum sustinēre nostrōrum impetūs nōn possent, alterī sē, ut coeperant, in montem recēperunt, alterī ad impedīmenta et carrōs suōs sē contulērunt. Nam hōc tōtō proeliō, cum ab hōrā septimā ad vesperum pūgnātum sit, āversum hostem vidēre nēmō potuit. Ad multam noctem etiam ad

impedimenta pūgnātum est, proptereā quod prō vāllō carrōs obiēcerant et ē locō superiōre in nostrōs venientēs tēla coniciēbant et nōnnūllī inter carrōs rotāsque matarās ac trāgulās subiciēbant nostrōsque vulnerābant. Diū cum esset pūgnātum, impedimentīs castrisque nostrī potītī sunt. Ibi Orgetorigis filia atque ūnus ē filiīs captus est. Ex eō proeliō circiter mīlia hominum CXXX superfuērunt eāque tōtā nocte continenter iērunt: nūllam partem noctis itinere intermissō in finēs Lingonum [diē quārtō] pervēnērunt, cum et propter vulnera mīlitum et propter sepultūram occīsōrum nostrī [trīduum morātī] eōs sequī nōn potuissent. Caesar ad Lingonas litterās nūntiōsque mīsīt nē eōs frūmentō nēve aliā rē iuvārent: quī sī iūvissent, sē eōdem locō quō Helvētiōs habitūrum. Ipse trīduō intermissō cum omnibus copiīs eōs sequī coepit.

27. Helvētīi omnium rērum inopiā adductī lēgātōs dē dēditīōne ad eum mīsērunt. Quī cum eum in itinere convēnissent sēque ad pedēs prōiēcissent suppliciterque locūtī flentēs pācem petissent, atque eōs in eō locō quō tum essent suum adventum exspectāre iussisset, pāruērunt. Eō postquam Caesar pervēnit, obsidēs, arma, servōs, quī ad eōs perfūgissent, poposcit. Dum ea conquīruntur et cōferuntur, nocte intermissā circiter hominum mīlia VI ēius pāgī, quī Verbigenus appellātur, sīve timōre perterritī nē armīs trāditīs suppliciō adficerentur, sīve spē salūtis inductī, quod in tantā multitūdine dēditiciōrum

suam fugam aut occultārī, aut omnīnō ignōrārī posse exīstimārent, prīmā nocte ē castrīs Helvētiōrum ēgressī ad Rhēnum fīnēsque Germānōrum contendērunt.

28. Quod ubi Caesar rescīit, quōrum per fīnēs ierant, hīs utī conquīrerent et redūcerent, sī sibi purgātī esse vellent, imperāvit: reductōs in hostium numerō habuit; reliquōs omnēs obsidibus, armīs, perfugīs trāditīs in dēditiōnem accēpit. Helvētiōs, Tulingōs, Latobrigōs in fīnēs suōs, unde erant profectī, revertī iussit, et quod omnibus frūctibus āmissīs domī nihil erat quō famem tolerārent, Allobrogibus imperāvit ut iīs frūmentī cōpiam facerent: ipsōs oppida vīcōsque quōs incenderant restituere iussit. Id ea māximē ratiōne fēcīt, quod nōluit eum locum unde Helvētiī discesserant vacāre, nē propter bonitātem agrōrum Germānī, quī trāns Rhēnum incolunt, ē suīs fīnibus in Helvētiōrum fīnēs trānsīrent et fīnitimī Galliae prōvinciae Allobrogibusque essent. Boiōs, petentibus Haeduīs, quod ēgregiā virtūte erant cōgnitī, ut in fīnibus suīs conlocārent concessit; quibus illī agrōs dedērunt, quōsque postea in parem iūris libertātisque condiōnem atque ipsī erant recēpērunt.

29. In castrīs Helvētiōrum tabulae repertae sunt litterīs Graecīs cōfectae et ad Caesarem relātae, quibus in tabulīs nōmīnātīm ratiō cōfecta erat, quī numerus domō exīssēt eōrum quī arma ferre possent, et item sēparātīm puerī, senēs mulierēsque.

Quārum omnium rērum summa erat capitum Helvētiōrum mīlia CCLXIII, Tulingōrum mīlia XXXVI, Latobrīgōrum XIII, Rauricōrum XXIII, Boiōrum XXXII; ex hīs quī arma ferre possent ad mīlia XCII. Summa omnium fuērent ad mīlia CCCLXVIII. Eōrum quī domum rediērunt cēnsū habitō, ut Caesar imperāverat, repertus est numerus mīlium C et X.

30. Bellō Helvētiōrum cōfectō tōtīus ferē Galliae lēgātī, prīncipēs cīvitatū, ad Caesarem grātulātum convēnērunt: intellegere sēsē, tametsī prō veteribus Helvētiōrum iniūriīs populī Rōmānī ab hīs poenās bellō repetīssēt, tamen eam rem nōn minus ex ūsū terrae Galliae quam populī Rōmānī accidisse, propterea quod eō conciliō flōrentissimīs rēbus domōs suās Helvētiī relīquissent, utī tōtī Galliae bellum īferrent imperiōque potīrentur locumque domiciliō ex māgnā cōpiā dēligerent, quem ex omnī Galliā opportūnissimum ac frūctuōsissimum iūdicāssēt, reliquāsque cīvitatēs stīpendiāriās habērent. Petiērunt utī sibi concilium tōtīus Galliae in diem certam indicere idque Caesaris voluntāte facere liceret: sēsē habēre quāsdam rēs, quās ex commūnī cōnsensū ab eō petere vellent. Eā rē permissā diem conciliō cōstituērunt et iūreiūrاندō nē quis ēnūntiāret, nisi quibus commūnī cōnsiliō mandātum esset, inter sē sānxērunt.





## VOCABULARY

The gender of nouns is indicated where there are exceptions to the rules of Lesson I.

The perfect passive participle of the verb is given because many Latin verbs lack the supine, and also because the participial form is more frequently used. The supine is readily formed by changing the last letter, *s*, to *m*.

### A

- A.*, abbreviation for *Aulus*.  
*ā, ab*, prep. with *abl.*, *from, by*.  
*abditus*, part., from *abdō*.  
*ab-dō*, ere, *didī, ditus*, *hide*.  
*ab-dūcō*, ere, *dūxī, ductus*, *lead away*.  
*abs-tineō, ēre, tinuī, tentus*, *keep from*.  
*ab-sum, esse, āfuī*, *be away or distant*.  
*ac, and, and also*.  
*ac-cēdō*, ere, *cessī, approach, be added*.  
*ac-cidō*, ere, *cidī, befall, happen*.  
*ac-cipiō*, ere, *cēpī, ceptus, receive, accept*.  
*ac-currō*, ere, *currī or cucurrī, cursus, run to*.  
*ac-cūsō, āre, āvī, ātus, reprimand, accuse*.  
*aciēs, eī, a sharp edge, line of battle*.  
*ācritēr, sharply*.  
*ad*, prep. with *acc.*, *to, near*.  
*ad-dūcō*, ere, *dūxī, ductus, lead to*.  
*ad-ficiō*, ere, *fēcī, fectus, treat, effect*.  
*ad-finitās, ātis, affinity*.  
*ad-hibeō, ēre, uī, itus, summon*.  
*ad-mīror, āri, ātus sum, wonder at, admire*.  
*ad-mittō*, ere, *mīsī, missus, send to, let go*.  
*ad-orior, orīrī, ortus, attack*.  
*ad-sum, esse, fuī, be present*.  
*ad-ventus, ūs, arrival, approach*.  
*ad-versus, a, um, opposite*.  
*ad-vertō*, ere, *vertī, versus, turn to*.  
*aedificium, ī, a building*.  
*Aeduus, ī, an Aeduan*.  
*aegerrimē, adv., sup. of aegrē, with the greatest difficulty*.  
*Aemilius, ī, a decurion of the Gallic cavalry*.  
*aequō, āre, āvī, ātus, make equal*.  
*ager, agrī, field, territory*.  
*ag-gredior, gredī, gressus sum, approach, attack*.  
*āgmen, inis, an army on the march, line of march*.  
*agō, ere, ēgī, āctus, do, discuss*.  
*aliēnus, a, um, another's, foreign, unfavorable*.  
*aliquis, qua, quod or quid, some, any*.  
*alius, a, ud, adj. or pron., another, other (of any number)*.  
*Allobrogēs, um, a powerful tribe near Lake Geneva*.  
*alō, ere, aluī, alitus or altus, sustain*.  
*Alpēs, um (rarely Alpis), f., the Alps*.  
*alter, era, erum, one (of two), the other*.

altitudō, inis, *height, depth.*  
 altus, a, um, *high, deep.*  
 Ambarri, ōrum, *a tribe near the river Arar.*  
 amicitia, ae, *friendship.*  
 amicus, ī, *friend.*  
 ā-mittō, ere, mīsi, missus, *send away.*  
 amor, ōris, *love, desire.*  
 amplus, a, um, *large, ample.*  
 anceps, cipitis, *two-headed, doubtful.*  
 angustiae, ārum, *a narrow pass or defile.*  
 angustus, a, um, *narrow.*  
 animadvertō, ere, verti, versus, *turn the mind to, punish.*  
 animus, ī, *soul, mind.*  
 annus, ī, *a year.*  
 annuus, a, um, *annual.*  
 ante, adv. or prep. with acc., *before.*  
 antea, adv., *formerly.*  
 antiquus, a, um, *ancient, former.*  
 aperiō, ire, ui, tus, *open, disclose.*  
 appellō, āre, āvi, ātus, *call.*  
 Aprilis, is, m., Aprilis, e, *April.*  
 apud, prep. with acc., *among, near.*  
 Aquilēia, ae, *a town in Gaul.*  
 Aquitāni, ōrum, *the Aquitani, Aquitanians.*  
 Aquitānia, ae, *Aquitania.*  
 Arar, Araris, *the Saone (a Gallic river).*  
 arbitror, āri, ātus sum, *decide, think.*  
 arma, ōrum, *armor, arms.*  
 ascendō, ere, scendi, scēsus, *ascend.*  
 ascēsus, ūs, *ascent.*  
 asciscō, ere, scivi, scitus, *take to, receive, adopt.*  
 atque, *and also, and.*  
 attingō, ere, tigi, tactus, *touch or border, border upon.*  
 auctoritās, ātis, *influence, authority.*  
 audācia, ae, *boldness.*  
 audācter, *boldly.*  
 audeō, ēre, ausus sum, *dare.*  
 augeō, ēre, auxi, auctus, *increase.*

aut, or; aut . . . aut, *either . . . or.*  
 autem, conj., *but, moreover.*  
 auxilium, ī, *aid; in pl., auxiliaries.*  
 ā-vertō, ere, verti, versus, *turn aside.*  
 avus, ī, *grandfather.*

## B

Belgae, ārum, *the inhabitants of northern Gaul.*  
 bellō, āre, āvi, ātus, *make or wage war.*  
 bellicōsus, a, um, *warlike.*  
 beneficium, ī, *kindness, benefit.*  
 Bibracte, is, n., *chief town of the Aedui.*  
 biduum, ī, *two days.*  
 bi-ennium, ī, *two years.*  
 bi-partitō, adv., *in two parts.*  
 Biturigēs, um, *a Gallic tribe near the Garumna River.*  
 Bōii, ōrum, *a Gallic tribe noted for valor.*  
 bonitās, ātis, *goodness.*  
 bonus, a, um, *good.*  
 brachium, ī, *the arm.*

## C

cadō, ere, cecidi, *fall.*  
 Caesar, Caesaris, *Caesar Julius Caesar, author of the Commentaries.*  
 calamitās, ātis, *misfortune.*  
 capiō, ere, cēpi, captus, *take.*  
 caput, capitis, n., *head.*  
 carrus, ī, *cart.*  
 Cassiānus, a, um, *Cassian.*  
 Cassius, ī, *a Roman name.*  
 castellum, ī, *fortress, redoubt.*  
 Casticus, ī, *a leading man among the Sequani.*  
 castra, ōrum, *camp.*  
 cāsus, ūs, *calamity, chance.*  
 Catamantaloedēs, is, *the name of a Sequanian chieftain.*

Caturigēs, um, *a tribe of the Province of Gaul.*

causa, ae, *cause.*

caveō, ēre, cāvī, cautus, *take care, beware.*

celeriter (celerius, celerrimē), *quickly.*

Celtae, ārum, *the Celts.*

cēsus, ūs, *census.*

centum, *one hundred.*

certus, a, um, *certain; Caesarem certiorem facere, to inform Caesar.*

Ceutronēs, um, m., *a tribe of the Province of Gaul.*

cibāria, ōrum, *provisions.*

circiter, adv., *about.*

circuitus, ūs, a, *going round, circuit.*

circum, prep. with acc., *around.*

circum-veniō, īre, vēnī, ventus, *surround, circumvent.*

citerior, ōris, adj. (no positive), *nearer, hither.*

citrā, prep. with acc., *on this side of.*

cīvitās, ātis, *citizenship, state.*

claudō, ere, clausī, clausus, *shut, close.*

cliēns, entis, *client, dependant.*

coēmō, ere, ēmī, ēmptus, *purchase.*

coepi, coepisse, defect. verb, *began.*

coerceō, ēre, uī, itus, *coerce.*

cōgō, ere, coēgī, coactus, *compel.*

cōgnōscō, ere, gnōvī, gnitus, *learn.*

co-hortor, āri, ātus sum, *exhort, encourage.*

collis, is, m., *hill.*

com-būrō, ere, bussī, būstus, *burn, consume.*

com-memorō, āre, āvī, ātus, *mention.*

commeō, āre, āvī, ātus, *visit.*

com-mittō, ere, mīsī, missus, *commit, join.*

commodē, adv., *conveniently.*

commonefaciō, ere, fēcī, factus, *admonish.*

com-moveō, ēre, mōvī, mōtus, *disturb, excite.*

com-mūniō, īre, īvī, ītus, *intrench.*

commūnis, e, *common.*

com-mūtatiō, ōnis, *change.*

com-mutō, āre, āvī, ātus, *reverse.*

com-parō, āre, āvī, ātus, *make ready, prepare.*

com-periō, īre, perī, pertus, *find out.*

com-plector, ī, plexus sum, *embrace.*

com-pleō, ēre, ēvī, plētus, *to fill.*

complūrēs, a or ia, *very many.*

com-portō, āre, āvī, ātus, *bring together.*

cōnātus, ūs, *an attempt.*

concedō, ere, cessī, cessus, *give away, yield.*

concido, ere, cīdī, cīsus, *to cut to pieces.*

conciliō, āre, āvī, ātus, *conciliate.*

concilium, ī, *assembly, council.*

con-cursus, ūs, *concourse.*

con-diciō, ōnis, *agreement.*

con-donō, āre, āvī, ātus, *pardon.*

con-ducō, ere, dūxī, ductus, *lead together, hire.*

cōn-ferō, ferre, tulī, lātus, *collect; sē cōnferre, retreat.*

cōnfertus, a, um, *crowded.*

cōn-ficiō, ere, fēcī, fectus, *complete, accomplish.*

cōn-fidō, ere, fīsussum, semi-deponent, *trust, confide in.*

cōn-firmō, āre, āvī, ātus, *establish, promise.*

con-iciō, ere, iēcī, iectus, *hurl with force.*

con-iūratiō, ōnis, *conspiracy.*

con-ligō, āre, āvī, ātus, *bind together.*

con-locō, āre, āvī, ātus, *place together, station.*

con-loquor, loquī, locūtus sum, *speak together.*

cōnor, āri, ātus sum, *try, attempt.*

con-quīrō, ere, quīsivī, quīsītus, *search out, hunt up.*

cōn-sanguineus, a, um, *related by blood, kinsman.*  
 con-sciscō, ere, scivī, scītus, *recognize.*  
 cōn-scius, a, um, *conscious.*  
 cōn-scribō, ere, scrīpsī, scrīptus, *enroll, levy.*  
 cōnsēsus, ūs, *consent.*  
 cōn-sequor, sequī, secūtus sum, *follow up, obtain.*  
 Cōnsidius, ī, a *Roman soldier.*  
 cōnsidō, ere, sēdī, sessus, *encamp.*  
 cōnsilium, ī, *counsel, plan.*  
 cōnsistō, ere, stitī, stitus, *take a stand.*  
 cōn-solor, ārī, ātus, *console.*  
 cōn-spectus, ūs, *sight.*  
 cōn-stituō, ere, uī, ūtus, *determine.*  
 cōn-suēscō, ere, suēvī, suētus, *accustom.*  
 cōnsul, ulis, *consul.*  
 cōn-sūmō, ere, sūmpsī, sūmptus, *destroy, consume.*  
 con-tendō, ere, tendī, tentus, *strive, hasten.*  
 continenter, *continuously.*  
 con-tineō, ēre, uī, tentus, *hold together, bound.*  
 contrā, prep. with acc., *against.*  
 contumēlia, ae, *insult.*  
 con-veniō, īre, vēnī, ventus, *meet; convenit (impers.), it is fitting.*  
 conventus, ūs, *assembly.*  
 con-vertō, ere, vertī, versus, *turn, change.*  
 con-vocō, āre, āvī, ātus, *summon.*  
 cōpia, ae, *abundance; in pl., forces.*  
 cōpiōsus, a, um, *abounding.*  
 cotidiānus, a, um, *daily.*  
 cotidiē, *daily.*  
 Crassus, ī, a *Roman general.*  
 cremō, āre, āvī, ātus, *consume, burn.*  
 creō, āre, āvī, ātus, *create, appoint.*  
 crēscō, ere, crēvī, crētus, *increase.*  
 crīmen, inis, *crime, charge.*

cultus, ūs, *style of living.*  
 cum, prep. with abl., *with.*  
 cum, conj., *when, since, although.*  
 cupidē, *eagerly.*  
 cupiditās, ātis, *desire, cupidity.*  
 cupidus, a, um, *desirous.*  
 cupiō, ere, īvī (īī), itus, *desire, favor.*  
 cūrō, āre, āvī, ātus, *take care.*  
 cursus, ūs, *course.*  
 custōs, ōdis, m. or f., *guard, sentinel.*

## D

damnō, āre, āvī, ātus, *condemn.*  
 dē, prep. with abl., *from, concerning.*  
 dēbeō, ēre, uī, itus, *owe.*  
 decem, *ten.*  
 dē-cipiō, ere, cēpī, ceptus, *deceive.*  
 dēcuriō, ōnis, *the leader of ten horsemen, a decurion.*  
 dēditīcius, ī, *surrendered, a prisoner of war.*  
 dēditio, ōnis, *surrender.*  
 dēfendō, ere, fendī, fēnsus, *defend.*  
 dēfessus, a, um, *wearied.*  
 dē-iciō, ere, iēcī, iectus, *throw down.*  
 de-inde, *then.*  
 dē-līberō, āre, āvī, ātus, *deliberate.*  
 dē-ligō, ere, lēgī, lēctus, *select.*  
 dē-minuō, ere, uī, ūtus, *diminish.*  
 dē-mōnstrō, āre, āvī, ātus, *show.*  
 dēmum, adv., *at length.*  
 dēnique, adv., *at last, finally.*  
 dē-pōnō, ere, posuī, positus, *place aside.*  
 dē-populor, ārī, ātus sum, *lay waste.*  
 dē-precātor, ōris, *intercessor.*  
 dē-signō, āre, āvī, ātus, *designate.*  
 dē-sistō, ere, stitī, stitus, *desist.*  
 dē-sperō, āre, āvī, ātus, *despair.*  
 dē-spiciō, ere, spexī, spectus, *look down on, despise.*  
 dē-stituō, ere, stituī, stitūtus, *for-sake, abandon.*

dē-stringō, ere, strinxī, strīctus,  
*draw off, draw.*

dē-terreō, ere, uī, ītus, *frighten off, terrify.*

deus, ī, a god.

dexter, tra, trum, *the right.*

dicō, ere, dīxī, dictus, *say, tell, speak.*

dictiō, ōnis, a speaking, delivery.

diēs, ēī, m. and f., day.

differō, ferre, distulī, dīlātus, *differ, defer.*

difficilis, e, *difficult.*

dī-mittō, ere, mīsi, missus, *dismiss.*

dis-cēdō, ere, cessī, cessus, *separate, depart.*

discō, ere, didici, *learn.*

dis-iciō, ere, iēcī, iectus, *throw apart, scatter.*

dis-pōnō, ere, posuī, positus, *arrange, dispose.*

dītissimus, a, um (sup. of dīs, rich), *richest.*

diū, adv., *for a long time.*

diūturnus, a, um, *long.*

Dīviciācus, ī, a chieftain of the Aedui.

Dīvicō, ōnis, a leading Helvetian.

dī-vidō, ere, vīsi, vīsus, *divide.*

dō, dare, dedī, datus, *give.*

doleō, ēre, uī, *grieve.*

dolor, ōris, *grief.*

dolus, ī, *treachery, deceit.*

domicilium, ī, *home.*

domus, ūs, *house, home; domī, at home.*

dubitō, āre, āvī, ātus, *doubt.*

dubitātiō, ōnis, *doubt.*

dubius, a, um, *doubtful.*

ducentī, ae, a, *two hundred.*

ducō, ere, dūxi, ductus, *lead, consider.*

dum, conj., *while, until.*

Dumnorīx, īgis, an Aeduan chieftain.

duo, duae, duo, *two.*

duo-decim, *twelve.*

dux, ducis, *leader.*

## E

ē, ex, prep. with abl., *from, out of.*

ē-dūcō, ere, dūxi, ductus, *lead forth, draw out.*

effēminō, āre, āvī, ātus, *weaken.*

efferō, ferre, extulī, ēlātus, *lift up, elate.*

ego, I.

ē-gredior, ī, gressus sum, *go, march forth.*

ēgregius, a, um, *preëminent, disgusted.*

emō, ere, ēmī, ēmptus, *buy.*

ē-mittō, ere, mīsi, missus, *send forth.*

enim, conj., *for.*

ē-nūntiō, āre, āvī, ātus, *report.*

eō, īre, īvī, or ii, itūrus, *go.*

eō, adv., *to that place, hither.*

eōdem, adv., *to the same place.*

eques, equitis, *horsemen; in pl., cavalry.*

equester, tris, tre, adj., *cavalry, equestrian.*

equitātus, ūs, *cavalry.*

equus, ī, *horse.*

ē-ripiō, ere, ripuī, reptus, *rescue; sē ēripere, to escape.*

et, and.

etiam, conj., *also, moreover.*

ē-vellō, ere, velli, vulsus, *pull out.*

ex, from.

exemplum, i, *example.*

ex-eō, īre, īvī (īī), itus, *go out.*

exercitus, ūs, *an army.*

ex-īstimō, āre, āvī, ātus, *think.*

ex-īstimātiō, ōnis, *opinion.*

ex-pediō, īre, īvī, itus, *extricate; expeditus, lightarmed.*

explōrātor, ōris, *scout, spy.*

ex-pūgnō, āre, āvī, ātus, *storm.*

exsequor, ī, secūtus sum, *to follow.*

ex-spectō, āre, āvī, ātus, *await, expect.*

extrā, *beyond.*



extrēmus, a, um, *farthest, extreme.*  
exūrō, urere, ussī, ūstus, *to burn.*

## F

facile, adv., *easily.*  
facilis, e, adj., *easy.*  
faciō, ere, fēcī, factus, *make, do.*  
facultās, ātis, *means, opportunity.*  
famēs, is, *hunger.*  
familia, ae, *household.*  
familiāris, e, *belonging to the house-  
hold, friend; rēs familiāris, pri-  
vate property.*  
faveō, ere, fāvī, fautus, *favor.*  
ferē, adv., *almost.*  
ferō, ferre, tulī, lātus, *bear, carry,  
bring.*  
ferrum, ī, *iron.*  
fidēs, ei, *confidence, faith, trust.*  
filia, ae, *daughter.*  
filius, ī, *son.*  
fīnis, is, m., *end, boundary; in pl.,  
territory.*  
finitimus, a, um, *neighboring; as  
subst., neighbor.*  
fiō, fierī, factus sum, *be made or  
done; used as pass. of faciō.*  
firmus, a, um, *strong, firm.*  
flāgitō, āre, āvī, ātus, *demand.*  
fleō, flēre, flēvī, fletus, *weep.*  
flōrentissmus, *most flourishing.*  
flūmen, inis, *river.*  
fluō, ere, fluxī, fluxus, *flow.*  
fortis, e, *brave.*  
fortitūdō, *bravery.*  
fortūna, ae, *fortune.*  
fossa, ae, *ditch.*  
frāter, frātris, *brother.*  
frāternus, a, um, *brotherly, frater-  
nal.*  
frīgus, oris, *cold.*  
frūctuōsus, a, um, *fruitful.*  
frūctus, ūs, *fruit.*

frūmentārius, a, um, *of grain; rēs  
frūmentāria, provisions.*  
frumentum, ī, *grain.*  
fuga, ae, *flight.*  
fugitīvus, i, a *deserter, fugitive.*

## G

Gabīnius, ī, a *Roman consul.*  
Gāius, ī, m., *Caius, a Roman first name.*  
Gallia, ae, *Gaul.*  
Gallicus, a, um, *Gallic.*  
Gallus, ī, m., *Gaul.*  
Garumna, ae, *the Garonne, a river of  
Gaul.*  
Genava, ae, *Geneva.*  
Germānī, ōrum, *the Germans.*  
gerō, ere, gessī, gestus, *carry on,  
wage.*  
gladius, ī, *sword.*  
glōria, ae, *glory.*  
glōrior, ārī, ātus sum, *glory, boast.*  
Graecus, a, um, *Greek.*  
Grāiocelī, ōrum, a *Gallic tribe.*  
grātia, ae, *favor, popularity.*  
grātulor, ārī, ātus sum, *congratulate.*  
graviter, *heavily, severely; graviter  
ferre, be annoyed or vexed.*

## H

habeō, ēre, uī, itus, *have, hold.*  
Helvētiī, ōrum, *the Helvetii.*  
Helvētius, a, um, *Helvetian.*  
hibernus, a, um, *of winter; hiberna,  
ōrum, winter quarters.*  
hīc, haec, hōc, *this.*  
hiemō, āre, āvī, ātus, *pass the winter.*  
Hispānia, ae, *Spain.*  
homō, inis, *man.*  
honor, ōris, *honor, distinction.*  
hōra, ae, *hour.*  
hortor, ārī, ātus sum, *urge, exhort.*  
hostis, is, *enemy.*  
hūmānitās, ātis, *refinement, humanity.*

## I

iactō, āre, āvī, ātus, *toss, discuss.*  
iam, *now.*  
ibi, *in that place, there.*  
ictus, ūs, m., *stroke, blow.*  
idem, eadem, idem, *the same.*  
idōneus, a, um, *fit, suitable.*  
Īdūs, uum, f. pl., *the Ides; 15th of March, May, July, and October; 13th of the remaining months.*  
īgnis, is, *fire.*  
īgnorō, āre, āvī, ātus, *not know, be ignorant.*  
ille, illa, illud, *that.*  
illic, adv., *in that place, there.*  
immortālis, e, *immortal.*  
impedīmentum, ī, *impediment; in pl., heavy baggage.*  
impediō, īre, īvī, ītus, *impede.*  
impendeō, ēre, *overhang, impend.*  
imperium, ī, *a command, supreme power.*  
imperō, āre, āvī, ātus, *command.*  
impetrō, āre, āvī, ātus, *accomplish, obtain.*  
impetus, ūs, *attack.*  
importō, āre, āvī, ātus, *bring in, import.*  
improbus, a, um, *base, wicked.*  
imprōvisō, adv., *unexpectedly.*  
impūne, adv., *with impunity.*  
impunitās, ātis, *impunity.*  
in, prep. with acc., *into, to, against; with abl., in, on.*  
in-cendo, ere, cendī, cēnsus, *set fire to.*  
in-citō, āre, āvī, ātus, *urge on, incite.*  
in-colō, ere, uī, *inhabit.*  
in-commodum, ī, *an inconvenience, disaster.*  
in-crēdibilis, e, *incredible.*  
inde, adv., *from that place, thence.*  
indiciū, ī, *information, evidence.*  
indīcō, ere, dīxī, dictus, *declare.*

in-dūcō, ere, dūxī, ductus, *lead in or into, induce.*  
īnferior, ius, *lower (in place); later (in time).*  
īn-ferō, ferre, tulī, lātus, *bring upon, attack.*  
īn-flectō, ere, flexī, flexus, *bend.*  
īn-fluō, ere, fluxī, fluxus, *flow into, flow.*  
inimīcus, a, um, *unfriendly.*  
initium, ī, *beginning.*  
iniūria, ae, *wrong, injustice.*  
iniussū, *without orders.*  
inopia, ae, *lack, scarcity.*  
inopīnāns, antis, *not expecting, surprised.*  
īnsciēns, entis, *not knowing.*  
īn-sequor, sequī, secūtus sum, *follow up, pursue.*  
īnsīdiae, ārum, *ambuscade, treachery.*  
īnsīgnis, e, *distinguished, remarkable; subst., insignia.*  
īnsolenter, *insolently.*  
īn-stituō, ere, uī, stitūtus, *set up, determine.*  
īnstitutum, ī, *custom, institution.*  
in-stō, stāre, stitī, statūrus, *stand near, approach, attack.*  
īn-struō, ere, strūxī, strūctus, *arrange, draw up.*  
intellegō, ere, lēxī, lēctus, *understand, know.*  
inter, prep. with acc., *between, among.*  
inter-cēdō, ere, cessī, cessus, *intercede.*  
inter-clūdō, ere, clūsī, clūsus, *cut off, prevent.*  
inter-diū, adv., *by day.*  
inter-dum, adv., *sometimes.*  
intereā, adv., *meanwhile.*  
interficiō, ere, fēcī, fectus, *kill.*  
interim, *meanwhile.*  
inter-mittō, ere, mīsī, missus, *break off, interrupt.*  
interneciō, ōnis, *slaughter.*  
interpret, etis, *interpreter.*



inter-sum, esse, fui, *intervene*.  
 inter-vāllum, ī, *interval*.  
 invītus, a, um, *unwilling*.  
 ipse, ipsa, ipsum, *self, himself, herself*.  
 is, ea, id, *this, that, he, she, it*.  
 ita, adv., *so, thus*.  
 Ītalia, ae, *Italy*.  
 itaque, conj., *and so*.  
 item, adv., *likewise*.  
 iter, itineris, n., *journey, march*.  
 iubeō, ere, iussī, iussus, *order*.  
 iūdicium, ī, *judgment*.  
 iūdicō, āre, āvī, ātus, *judge*.  
 iugum, ī, *yoke; ridge of a hill*.  
 iūmentum, ī, *beast of burden*.  
 iungo, ere, iūnxī, iūctus, *join*.  
 Iūra, ae, *the mountains extending from the Rhine to the Rhone*.  
 iūs, iūris, *law*.  
 iūs-iūrandum, iūrisiurandī, *oath*.  
 iūstitia, ae, *justice*.  
 iuvō, āre, iūvī, iūtus, *help, aid*.

## K

Kalendae, ārum, *the Kalends, the first day of a month*.

## L

L., abbreviation for Lūcius.  
 Labiēnus, ī, *a Roman officer*.  
 laccessō, ere, ivī, itus, *provoke, assault*.  
 lacrima, ae, *tear*.  
 lacus, ūs, m., *lake*.  
 largior, irī, itus, *bestow, bribe*.  
 largiter, *largely, freely*.  
 largitiō, ōnis, *bribery*.  
 lātē, *widely*.  
 lātitūdō, inis, *width*.  
 Latobrigī, ōrum, *a Germanic tribe*.  
 lātus, a, um, *broad, wide*.  
 latus, eris, n., *side, flank*.

lēgātiō, ōnis, *embassy*.  
 lēgātus, ī, *ambassador, lieutenant*.  
 legiō, ōnis, *legion*.  
 Lemannus, ī, *Lake Geneva*.  
 lēnitās, ātis, *smoothness, gentleness*.  
 lēx, lēgis, *law*.  
 liberālītās, ātis, *liberality*.  
 liberē, *freely*.  
 liberī, ōrum, *children*.  
 libertās, ātis, *liberty*.  
 liceor, ērī, licitus, *bid*.  
 licet, impers., *it is permitted*.  
 Lingonēs, um, *the Lingones*.  
 lingua, ae, *tongue, language*.  
 linter, lintris, f., *canoe*.  
 Liscus, ī, *a leading Aeduan*.  
 littera, ae, *a letter*.  
 locus, ī, *place*.  
 longē, adv., *by far*.  
 longitūdō, inis, *length*.  
 loquor, ī, locūtus sum, *speak*.  
 Lūcius, ī, *a Roman name*.  
 lūx, lūcis, *light*.

## M

magis, comp. adv., *more; sup., mājimē*.  
 magistrātus, ūs, *magistracy, magistrature*.  
 māgnopere, *with great labor, greatly*.  
 māgnus, a, um, *great, large*.  
 malefīcium, ī, *mischief, malice*.  
 mandō, āre, āvī, ātus, *intrust; sē fugae mandāre, to take flight*.  
 manus, ūs, f., *hand, armed force*.  
 Mārcus, ī, *a Roman name*.  
 matara, ae, *a javelin*.  
 māter, matris, *mother*.  
 mātirimōnium, i, *marriage*.  
 Mātrona, ae, *the Marne*.  
 mātūrō, āre, āvī, ātus, *hasten*.  
 mātūrus, a, um, *ripe*.  
 mājimē, sup. adv., *most, especially*.  
 mājimus, a, um, *greatest*.

mē (acc. of ego), *me*.  
 medius, a, um, *in the midst*.  
 memoria, ae, *recollection, memory*.  
 mēsis, is, m., *month*.  
 mercātor, ōris, *merchant*.  
 mereor, ēri, itus sum, *deserve, merit*.  
 meritum, ī, *desert, merit*.  
 Messāla, ae, *a Roman consul*.  
 mētiōr, īri, mēsus sum, *measure*.  
 miles, itis, *soldier*.  
 militāris, e, *military*.  
 mille, num., adj., *a thousand*; in pl.  
     as subst., *mīlia, ium*.  
 minimē, adv., *least, by no means*.  
 minimus, a, um (sup. of parvus), *least*.  
 minor (comp. of parvus), *smaller, less*.  
 minuō, ere, uī, ūtus, *lessen*.  
 minus, adv., *less*.  
 mittō, ere, mīsi, missus, *send*.  
 modo, adv., *only*.  
 molō, ere, uī, itus, *grind*.  
 moneō, ēre, uī, itus, *admonish*.  
 mōns, montis, m., *mountain*.  
 morior, mori (morīri), mortuus sum,  
     *die*.  
 moror, āri, ātus sum, *delay*.  
 mors, mortis, *death*.  
 mōs, mōris, *manner, custom*.  
 moveō, ere, mōvī, mōtus, *move*.  
 mulier, mulieris, *woman*.  
 multitudō, inis, *multitude*.  
 multus, a, um, *much*.  
 muniō, īre, ivī, itus, *fortify*.  
 mūnitiō, ōnis, *fortification*.  
 mūrus, ī, *wall*.

## N

nam, conj., *for*.  
 Nammēius, ī, *a leading Helvetian*.  
 natūrā, ae, *nature*.  
 nāvis, is, *ship*.  
 nē, conj., *not, that . . . not, lest*; after  
     words of fearing, *that*.  
 -ne, enclitic, interrogative particle.

nec, *nor*.  
 necessāriō, adv., *necessarily*.  
 necessārius, a, um, *necessary*; as  
     subst., *kinsman, friend*.  
 negō, āre, āvī, ātus, *deny*.  
 nēmō, inis, *no one*.  
 neque, *nor, neither*.  
 nervus, ī, *sinew*.  
 nēve, adv., *nor*.  
 nex, necis, *slaughter*.  
 nihil, indecl. noun, *nothing*.  
 nisi, *unless*.  
 nītor, ī, nīsus (or nīxus) sum,  
     *strive*.  
 nōbilis, e, *noble*.  
 nōbilitās, ātis, *nobility*.  
 noctū, adv., *by night*.  
 nōlō, nōlle, nōluī, *be unwilling*.  
 nōmen, inis, *name*.  
 nōminātim, adv., *by name*.  
 nōn, adv., *not*.  
 nōnāgintā, num. adj., *ninety*.  
 nōndum, adv., *not yet*.  
 nōn-nūllus, a, um, *some*.  
 nōn-numquam, *sometimes*.  
 Nōrēia, ae, *a town of the Norici*.  
 Nōricus, a, um, *Norican*.  
 nōs, nom. and acc. pl. from ego, *we*,  
     *us*.  
 noster, tra, trum, *our, ours*.  
 novem, num. adj., *none*.  
 novus, a, um, *new*; novae rēs, *new*  
     *things, revolution*.  
 nox, noctis, *night*.  
 nūbō, ere, nūpsī, nūptus, *marry*.  
 nūdus, a, um, *naked, unprotected*.  
 nūllus, a, um (gen. ius, dat. ī), *no*,  
     *none*.  
 num, interrogative particle implying a  
     negative answer.  
 numerus, ī, *number*.  
 nūntiō, āre, āvī, ātus, *announce*.  
 nūntius, ī, *messenger*.  
 nūper, *recently*.

## O

ob, prep. with acc., *on account of*.  
 obaerātus, ī, *debtor*.  
 ob-iciō, ere, iēcī, iectus, *expose*.  
 oblivīscor, ī, oblītus sum, *forget*.  
 ob-secrō, āre, āvī, ātus, *implore*.  
 obses, idis, *hostage*.  
 ob-stringō, ere, strīnxī, strīctus, *bind*.  
 ob-tineō, ere, uī, tentus, *hold, possess*.  
 occāsus, ūs, *falling, setting*.  
 occidō, ere, cīdī, cīsus, *kill*.  
 occultō, āre, āvī, ātus, *hide, conceal*.  
 occupō, āre, āvī, ātus, *occupy*.  
 Ōceanus, ī, *ocean*.  
 Ōcelum, ī, *a city of Gaul*.  
 octō, num. adj., *eight*.  
 octōdecim, *eighteen*.  
 octōgintā, *eighty*.  
 oculus, ī, *eye*.  
 ōdī, ōdisse, def. verb., *hate*.  
 offendō, ere, ī, fēnsus, *offend*.  
 offēnsiō, ōnis, *a striking against, offense*.  
 omnīnō, adv., *in all*.  
 omnis, e, *all, every*.  
 oportet, ēre, uīt, impers. verb., *it is necessary, it behooves*.  
 oppidum, ī, *town*.  
 opportūnus, a, um, *opportune*.  
 oppūgnō, āre, āvī, ātus, *fight against, storm*.  
 ōps, ōpis, *power, strength*.  
 opus, eris, *work*.  
 ōrātiō, ōnis, *oration, speech*.  
 Orgetorix, īgis, *a chief of the Helveti*.  
 orior, irī, ortus sum, *rise*.  
 ōrō, āre, āvī, ātus, *beg*.  
 ostendō, ere, ī, tentus, *exhibit, show*.

## P

pābulātiō, ōnis, *foraging*.  
 pābulum, ī, *food, forage*.  
 pācō, āre, āvī, ātus, *pacify, subdue*.

paene, adv., *almost*.  
 pāgus, ī, *canton, district*.  
 pār, paris, *equal*.  
 parātus, a, um, *prepared*.  
 pāreō, ēre, uī, *obey*.  
 parō, āre, āvī, ātus, *prepare*.  
 pars, partis, *part*.  
 parvus, a, um, *small, little*.  
 passus, ūs, *step, pace*.  
 pateō, ēre, uī, *open, extend*.  
 pater, patris, *father*.  
 patior, ī, passus sum, *permit, allow*.  
 paucī, ae, a, *few*.  
 pāx, pācis, *peace*.  
 pellō, ere, pepulī, pulsus, *drive, repulse*.  
 per, prep. with acc., *through, by means of*.  
 per-dūcō, ere, dūxī, ductus, *lead through*.  
 perfacilis, e, adj., *very easy*.  
 per-ficiō, ere, fēcī, fectus, *accomplish, complete*.  
 per-fringō, ere, frēgī, frāctus, *break through*.  
 perfuga, ae, *deserter*.  
 per-fugiō, ere, fūgī, *flee, desert*.  
 perīculum, ī, *danger*.  
 perītus, a, um, *experienced, skilled*.  
 permittō, ere, mīsī, missus, *permit*.  
 per-moveō, ēre, mōvī, mōtus, *move, rouse*.  
 perniciēs, ēī, *destruction*.  
 perpaucī, ae, a, *very few*.  
 per-rumpō, ere, rūpī, ruptus, *break through*.  
 per-sequor, ī, secūtus sum, *follow, pursue*.  
 per-sevērō, āre, āvī, ātus, *continue*.  
 per-solvō, ere, solvī, solūtus, *pay*.  
 per-suādeō, ere, suāsī, suāsus, *persuade*.  
 per-terreō, ēre, uī, itus, *frighten*.  
 per-tineō, ere, uī, *tend, pertain*.

per-veniō, īre, vēnī, ventus, *arrive.*

pēs, pedis, *foot.*

petō, ere, īvī (iī), ītus, *seek.*

phalanx, angis, *phalanx.*

pīlum, ī, *javelin.*

Pisō, ōnis, *father-in-law of Caesar.*

plēbs, plēbis, *common people, plebeians.*

plūrimus, a, um, (sup. from multus),  
*most, very many.*

plūs, plūris, (comp. of multus), *more.*

poena, ae, *punishment, penalty.*

polliceor, ērī, itus sum, *promise.*

pōnō, ere, posuī, positus, *put.*

pōns, pontis, *bridge.*

populātiō, ōnis, *devastating, ravaging.*

populor, āri, ātus sum, *devastate.*

populus, ī, *people.*

portō, āre, āvī, ātus, *carry, bring.*

portōrium, ī, *tax.*

poscō, ere, poposcī, *demand.*

possessiō, ōnis, *possession.*

possum, posse, potuī, *be able, can.*

post, prep. with acc., *behind, after.*

postea, adv., *afterward.*

posterus, a, um, *following next.*

postquam, conj., *after that, after.*

postrīdiē, adv., *on the day after.*

postulō, āre, āvī, ātus, *demand.*

potēns, entis, *being able, powerful.*

potentia, ae, *power.*

potestās, ātis, *power.*

potior, irī, potītus sum, *get possession  
of, possess.*

prae-cēdō, ere, cessī, cessus, *surpass,  
precede.*

prae-cipiō, ere, cēpī, ceptus, *order.*

prae-ferō, ferre, tulī, lātus, *choose,  
prefer.*

prae-ficiō, ere, fēcī, fectus, *place in  
command.*

prae-mittō, ere, mīsī, missus, *send  
before.*

prae-optō, āre, āvī, ātus, *prefer.*

praesēns, entis, *present.*

praesertim, *especially.*

praesidium, ī, *guard, garrison.*

prae-stō, stāre, stitī, status, *excel,  
furnish.*

prae-sum, esse, fuī, *command.*

praeter, prep. with acc., *beyond, except.*

praeter-eō, īre, īvī (iī), itus, *go by,  
beyond.*

praeterita, ōrum, *the past.*

praeterquam, adv., *except that, save.*

praetor, ōris, *commander, praetor.*

prendō, ere, prendī, prēnsus, *grasp.*

pretium, ī, *price.*

prex, precis, *prayer, entreaty.*

prīdiē, adv., *on the day before.*

primum, adv., *first.*

primus, a, um, superl., *first.*

prīnceps, ipis, *chief.*

prīncipātus, us, *leadership, chief posi-  
tion.*

prīstinus, a, um, *former, pristine.*

prīus, comp. adv., *sooner.*

prīusquam, *sooner than, before.*

prīvātīm, *privately, as private citizens.*

prīvātus, a, um, *private.*

prō, prep. with abl. *before, for, in  
behalf of, in proportion to.*

probō, āre, āvī, ātus, *try, approve.*

Procillus, ī, *a chief of the Gallic Prov-  
ince.*

prō-dō, ere, didī, ditus, *transmit,  
hand down.*

proelium, ī, *battle.*

profectiō, ōnis, f., *setting out, depart-  
ure.*

proficīscor, ī, profectus sum, *set out,  
depart, go.*

prohibeō, ēre, uī, itus, *keep from,  
prohibit.*

proiciō, ere, iēcī, iectus, *cast down,  
throw away.*

prope, with acc., *near.*

prō-pellō, ere, pulī, pulsus, *drive  
before.*

**propinquus**, a, um, *near, neighboring*;  
as subst., *kinsman*.

**prō-pōnō**, ere, posuī, positus, *set forth, declare*.

**propter**, prep. with acc., *on account of*.

**propter-eā**, adv., *for this season*.

**prō-spiciō**, ere, spexī, spectus, *look forth, look out for*.

**prōvincia**, ae, *province*.

**proximē**, adv., *nearest, last*.

**proximus**, a, um, *nearest, last*.

**pūblicē**, *publicly, in the name of the state*.

**pūblicus**, a, um, *public*; **rēs pūblica**, *the state*.

**Publius**, ī, *a Roman name*.

**puer**, ī, *boy*.

**pūgna**, ae, *fight, battle*.

**pūgnō**, āre, āvī, ātus, *fight*.

**purgō**, āre, āvī, ātus, *clear, justify*.

**putō**, āre, āvī, ātus, *think*.

**Pyrēnaeus**, a, um, *of the Pyrenees mountains*.

## Q

**quā**, *where, in which place*.

**quadrāgintā**, num. adj., *forty*.

**quadringenti**, ae, a, *four hundred*.

**quaerō**, ere, quaesivī (iī), quaesitus, *seek*.

**quālis**, e, *of what sort*.

**quam**, *how, than*; with sup., as . . . as possible.

**quantus**, a, um, *how great*; **tantus** . . . **quantus**, *as great . . . as*.

**quārē**, adv., *how, wherefore*.

**quārtus**, a, um, *fourth*.

**quattuor**, num. adj., *four*.

**-que**, enclitic, *and*; **que** . . . **que**, *both . . . and*.

**queror**, ī, **questus sum**, *complain*.

**quī**, quae, **quod**, *who, which, what, that*.

**quīdem**, quaedem, quoddam, or quidam, *some*.

**quīn**, conj., *but that; that*.

**quīndecim**, num. adj., *fifteen*.

**quīngenti**, ae, a, *five hundred*.

**quīnī**, ae, a, *five at a time, five*.

**quīnque**, num. adj., *five*.

**quīntus**, a, um, *fifth*.

**quis**, quae, **quid**, interrog. pron. *who? which? what?*

**quisquam**, quaequam, **quidquam**, *any one, anything*.

**quisque**, quaeque, **quidque** or **quodque**, *each, every*.

**quod**, conj., *because, as to the fact that*.

**quoque**, conj., *also*.

## R

**rapīna**, ae, *plunder, rapine*.

**ratiō**, ōnis, *reckoning, reason*.

**ratis**, is, *raft*.

**Rauricī**, ōrum, *a neighboring tribe of the Helvetii*.

**recēns**, entis, *fresh, recent*.

**re-cipiō**, ere, cēpī, ceptus, *take back, receive*.

**red-eō**, īre, iī, itus, *go back, return*.

**redimō**, ere, ēmī, ēemptus, *buy back, buy up*.

**red-integrō**, āre, āvī, ātus, *restore, renew*.

**reditiō**, ōnis, *going back, return*.

**re-dūcō**, ere, dūxī, ductus, *lead back, withdraw*.

**re-ferō**, ferre, rettulī, relātus, *carry back, report*.

**rēgnum**, ī, *royal power, kingdom*.

**re-iciō**, ere, iēcī, iectus, *throw back*.

**re-linquō**, ere, liquī, lictus, *leave behind, abandon*.

**reliquus**, a, um, *the rest of, remaining*.

**reminīscor**, ī, *remember*.

**re-moveō**, ēre, mōvī, mōtus, *move back*.

**re-nūntiō**, āre, āvī, ātus, *bring back word, report*.



re-pellō, ere, reppulī, repulsus, *drive back, repulse.*

repentīnus, a, um, *sudden, unexpected.*

reperiō, ire, repperī, repertus, *find out, discover.*

re-petō, ere, ivī, itus, *seek.*

re-prehendō, ere, hendī, hēnsus, *blame, censure.*

re-pūgnō, āre, āvī, ātus, *fight back, resist.*

rēs, rei, *thing, affair*; rēs pūblica, rei pūblicae, *state, republic.*

re-scindō, ere, scidī, scissus, *cut off, break down.*

re-sciscō, ere, scīvī or sciī, scītus, *learn.*

re-sistō, ere, stitī, stop, *resist.*

re-spondeō, ēre, spondī, spōnsus, *answer, reply.*

respōnsum, ī, *reply.*

re-stituō, ere, ī, ūtus, *set up again, restore.*

re-tineō, ere, ī, tentus, *hold back, retain.*

re-vertō, ere, vertī or revertor, ī, dep., *turn back, return.*

Rhēnus, ī, *the Rhine.*

Rhodanus, ī, *the Rhone.*

rīpa, ae, *bank of a river.*

rogō, āre, āvī, ātus, *ask.*

Rōma, ae, *Rome.*

Rōmānus, a, um, *Roman*; as noun,

Rōmānī, ōrum, *the Romans.*

rota, ae, *wheel.*

rūrsus, adv., *again.*

## S

saepe, adv., *often.*

salūs, ūtis, *safety.*

sanciō, ire, sānxī, sānctus, *render sacred.*

Santonēs, um, *a Gallic tribe.*

sarcinae, ārum, *baggage.*

satis, adv. and adj., *enough, sufficient.*

satis-faciō, ere, fēcī, factus, *satisfy.*

scelus, eris, *crime.*

scīo, scīre, scīvī, scītus, *know.*

scūtum, ī, *shield.*

sēcrētō, *secretly, in private.*

secundus, a, um, *second, following, favorable.*

sed, conj., *but.*

sēdecim, *sixteen.*

sēditiōsus, a, um, *seditionous.*

Segusiāvī, ōrum, *a tribe between the Rhone and the Arar.*

sementis, is, *sowing, planting.*

semper, *always.*

senātus, ūs, *senate.*

senex, senis, *old man.*

senī, ae, a, *six at a time, six.*

sentiō, ire, sēnsī, sēnsus, *feel, perceive, think.*

sēparātīm, *separately.*

septentriōnēs, um, *seven stars, the North.*

septimus, a, um, *seventh.*

sepultūra, ae, *burial.*

Sēquana, ae, *the Seine.*

Sēquanī, ōrum, *the Sequani.*

sequor, ī, secūtus sum, *follow.*

servitūs, ūtis, *slavery.*

servus, ī, *slave.*

seu, *whether.*

sex, *six.*

sexāgintā, *sixty.*

sī, *if.*

sīgnum, ī, *signal, standard.*

silva, ae, *forest.*

simul, adv., *at the same time.*

sīn, *but if.*

sine, prep. with abl., *without.*

singulī, ae, a, distrib., *one by one, single.*

sinister, tra, trum, *left*; sinistra, ae, *the left hand.*

sīve, or *if*; sīve . . . sīve, *whether . . . or.*

socer, socerī, *father-in-law.*

socius, ī, *ally*.  
 sōl, sōlis, m., *the sun*.  
 solum, adv., *only*.  
 solum, ī, *soil, ground*.  
 sōlus, a, um, *alone, only*.  
 soror, ōris, *sister*.  
 spatium, ī, *space, period*.  
 spectō, āre, āvī, ātus, *look, face*.  
 spērō, āre, āvī, ātus, *hope, look for*.  
 spēs, ei, *hope*.  
 sponte, abl. from assumed spōns, *willingly*.  
 statuō, ere, ī, ūtus, *set up, determine*.  
 stipendiārius, a, um, *subject*.  
 studeō, ēre, uī, *desire*.  
 studium, ī, *eagerness, desire*.  
 sub, prep. with acc. or abl., *under, beneath, at the foot of*.  
 sub-dūcō, ere, dūxī, ductus, *draw away, withdraw*.  
 sub-eō, īre, iī, itus, *undergo*.  
 sub-iciō, ere, iēcī, iectus, *throw below, discharge, subject*.  
 sub-levō, āre, āvī, ātus, *lift up, aid*.  
 sub-moveō, ēre, mōvī, mōtus, *remove*.  
 sub-sistō, ere, stitī, withstand, resist.  
 sub-sum, esse, fuī, *be near*.  
 sub-vehō, ere, vexī, vectus, *bring up, convey*.  
 succēdō, ere, cessī, cessus, *approach, succeed*.  
 suī, sibi, reflex. pron., *himself, herself, etc.*  
 Sulla, ae, *a Roman consul*.  
 sum, esse, fuī, *be*.  
 summa, ae, *highest point, sum*.  
 summus, a, um, sup. from superus, *highest*.  
 sumō, ere, sūmpsī, sūmptus, *take, claim*.  
 sūmptus, ūs, *expense*.  
 super, adv. and prep. with acc., *above, over*.

superō, āre, āvī, ātus, *surpass, conquer*.  
 super-sum, esse, fuī, *be over, survive*.  
 superus, a, um, *high*.  
 suppetō, ere, petīvī, petitus, *be at hand or in store*.  
 suppliciter, *humbly, suppliantly*.  
 supplicium, ī, *punishment*.  
 suprā, adv., *above, before*.  
 suscipiō, ere, cēpī, ceptus, *support, undertake*.  
 suspiciō, ōnis, *suspicion*.  
 sustineō, ēre, uī, tentus, *sustain, hold out*.  
 suus, a, um, *his, her, its, their*.

## T

tabula, ae, *board, writing tablet*.  
 taceō, ēre, uī, itus, *be silent, keep silent*.  
 tam, adv., *so*.  
 tamen, adv., *nevertheless, yet*.  
 tametsī, *although*.  
 tandem, adv., *at length*.  
 tantus, a, um, *so great*.  
 tēlum, ī, *dart, missile*.  
 temperantia, ae, *self-control, moderation*.  
 temperō, āre, āvī, ātus, *control, refrain*.  
 temptō, āre, āvī, ātus, *try, attack*.  
 tempus, oris, *time*.  
 teneō, ēre, uī, tentus, *hold*.  
 terra, ae, *earth*.  
 tertius, a, um, *third*.  
 testis, is, m. or f., *witness*.  
 Tigurinus, a, um, *pertaining to the Tigurini*.  
 timeō, ēre, uī, *fear*.  
 timor, ōris, *fear*.  
 tolerō, āre, āvī, ātus, *endure, support*.  
 tollō, ere, sustulī, sublātus, *lift up, destroy, remove*.



Tolōsātēs, ium, *a town in the Gallic Province.*

tōtus, a, um (gen., ius), *all, the whole.*

trādō, ere, didī, ditus, *hand down, surrender.*

trādūcō, ere, dūxī, ductus, *lead across.*

trāgula, ae, *a javelin.*

trāns, prep. with acc., *across.*

trāns-eō, ire, iī, itus, *go across, cross.*

trāns-figō, ere, fixī, fixus, *transfix.*

trecentī, ae, a, *three hundred.*

trēs, tria, *three.*

tribuō, ere, uī, ūtus, *bestow, attribute.*

trīduum, ī, *three days.*

trīgintā, *thirty.*

triplex, icis, *triple.*

Tulingī, ōrum, *a Germanic tribe.*

tum, adv., *then.*

tuus, a, um, *thy, your.*

## U

ubi, *when, where.*

ulcīscor, ī, ultus sum, *avenge, punish.*

ūllus, a, um (gen., ius), *any.*

ulterior, ius, comp. adj., *farther.*

ūnā, adv., *together.*

unde, adv., *from which place, whence.*

undique, adv., *on all sides, everywhere.*

ūnus, a, um (gen. -ius), *one.*

urbs, urbis, *city.*

ūsus, ūs, *advantage.*

ut, utī, conj., *that, in order that; as*  
adv. used with indicative, *as.*

uter, tra, trum (gen., ius), *which of the two, which.*

utor, ī, ūsus sum, *use.*

uxor, ōris, *wife.*

## V

vacō, āre, āvī, ātus, *be vacant or unoccupied.*

vadum, ī, *ford, shallow.*

vagor, ārī, ātus sum, *wander.*

valeō, ēre, uī, *to be strong.*

vāllum, ī, *rampart.*

vāstō, āre, āvī, ātus, *lay waste, devastate.*

vectīgal, ālis, *tax, revenue.*

vel, or; vel . . . vel, *either . . . or.*

veniō, ire, vēnī, ventus, *come.*

Verbigenus, ī, *one of the four Helvetian clans.*

verbum, ī, *word.*

vereor, ērī, itus, sum, *reverence, fear.*

vergō, ere, *incline, be situated.*

vergobretus, ī, *chief magistrate of the Aeduans.*

vērus, a, um, *true.*

vesper, eris, and erī, *evening.*

vester, tra, trum, *your.*

veterānus, a, um, *old, veteran.*

vetus, eris, *old, former.*

vexō, āre, āvī, ātus, *vex, worry.*

via, ae, *way.*

victōria, ae, *victory.*

vīcus, ī, *village.*

videō, ēre, vīdī, vīsus, *see; in pass.*  
*as a deponent, seem.*

vigilia, ae, *watch of the night, watch.*

vīgintī, *twenty.*

vincō, ere, vīcī, victus, *conquer.*

vinculum, ī, *bond, chain.*

virtūs, ūtis, *virtue, valor.*

vīs, vīs, f., *force, violence; in pl., virēs,*  
*strength.*

vīta, ae, *life.*

vitō, āre, āvī, ātus, *shun, avoid.*

vix, *with difficulty, scarcely.*

vocō, āre, āvī, ātus, *call, summon.*

volō, velle, voluī, *wish.*

voluntās, ātis, *will, desire.*

vōs, nom. and acc. pl., *you.*

vulgus, ī, n., *the multitude, public,*  
*common people.*

vulnerō, āre, āvī, ātus, *wound.*

vulnus, eris, n., *a wound.*

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